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VOL. XIV. HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888. NO. 8.

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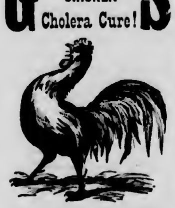

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## WASHINGTON.

Where may the wearied eye repose,
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows
Nor despicable state?
Yes, one—the first, the last, the best—
The Cincinnatus of the west,
Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeathed the name of Washington;
To make man blush there was but one.
—Byron.

## THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

### Character of George Washington as Shown by Incidents in His Life.

John S. C. Abbott's characterization of George Washington fittingly introduces the anecdotes of the Father of his Country, which have been selected for presentation here:

"As Columbus and La Salle were the most prominent of the pioneers of America, so was Washington the most illustrious of its patriots. In the career of Columbus we have a vivid sketch of life in the tropical portions of the New World 400 years ago.

"The adventures of La Salle in exploring this continent 200 years ago, from the northern lakes to the Mexican gulf, are almost without parallel, even in the pages of romance. His narrative gives information, such as can nowhere else be found, of the native inhabitants, their number, character and mode of life when the white man first reached these shores.

"The history of George Washington is as replete with marvels as that of either of his predecessors. The world during the last century has made more progress than during the preceding five. The life of Washington reveals to us, in a remarkable degree, the state of society in our land, the manners and customs of the people, their joys and griefs, 100 years ago. We search history in vain to find a parallel to Washington. As a statesman, as a general, as a thoroughly good man, he stands preeminent. He was so emphatically the Father of his Country that it may almost be said that he created the republic. And it is fitting that we should recall, with grateful hearts, the memory of our illustrious benefactor, George Washington."

From early boyhood to his last hour, according to all authentic history, Washington never relaxed for a moment that dignified manner that now seems inseparable from his character. Whether at home in the peaceful life of Mount Vernon, in battle, in council, in after public life, his somewhat reserved stateliness was always maintained, and it had been a trait fostered from his youth, partly from teaching and partly from an admiration he had conceived while almost a child for some one whose severe dignity had especially charmed him.

At one time, on the 12th of July, 1776, when in New York for the defense of that city, Lord Howe and his brother, Sir William Howe, made a concerted movement to take possession of the river above the city and rally the Tories around them. These two haughty men, declaring the Americans to be rebels, refused to recognize the officers by their proper titles. Admiral Howe sent a letter by Lieut. Brown, with a flag of truce, which was directed to Mr. Washington, and which Col. Reed, Washington's adjutant general, former secretary and intimate friend, declined to receive. He dismissed the lieutenant very courteously, however, but assured him that no such communication could be conveyed to the commander-in-chief of the armies of America.

Lieut. Brown was greatly agitated and embarrassed. On the 19th Gen. Howe sent an aide, with a flag, to inquire if Col. Patterson, the British adjutant general, could be admitted to an interview with Gen. Washington. Col. Reed assured him that there could be no difficulty, and that he would pledge his honor for the safety of Col. Patterson.

The next morning Col. Reed and another officer met the flag in the harbor and took Col. Patterson into their barge and conveyed the officer to Washington's headquarters. Washington was in full dress and his guards were in attendance in military array. Col. Patterson seemed much embarrassed, but finally handed over a document, after having addressed Washington as "Your excellency." This document was addressed to "George Washington, Esq., etc." He suggested that the et cetera might imply anything which Washington could wish it to imply.

Patterson was courteously informed that no such communications could be received, and after a brief desultory conversation the conference terminated. Irving says: "Washington received the applause of congress and of the public for sustaining the dignity of the station. His conduct in this particular was recommended as a model to all American officers in corresponding with the enemy. And Lord Howe informed his government that thenceforth it would be polite to change the superscription of his letters."

Washington was not beyond the ills that beset mankind, as the loss of his teeth testifies, and on this account he could not eat the juicy mutton or beef or game which his vast estate supplied, and we find a letter wherein he orders a special envoy of pickled tripe from Bristol, which must have been very good, since it was quite a commerce in itself, and one man named Hamlin used to prepare it and send it over to Barbadoes and New Orleans, as well as other places, and it was this kind that he seemed to prefer. His friend and business agent, Cary, sent him from England two huge jars of this pickled tripe, and he wrote as a means of keeping up the supply the following letter:

DEAR CARY—Mrs. Washington joins me to warm thanks to you for your considerate present of two large stone jars of pickled tripe, which reached Mount Vernon in perfect condition. I must ask you to arrange for four similar jars, in wicker basket casings, packed in outer cask, to be shipped for my account direct from the curers in Bristol early in the season, when a vessel will be leaving that port for New York. If consigned to Messrs. Barclay, those gentlemen will give the little matter their unvarying care. Dental infirmity impels my caring for this necessary item in our domestic commissariat.

To those who scan the portraits of Washington, and find there but the expression of unflinching courage and stern dignity, it may seem that Washington was incapable of feeling for the woes of others, and that as he sent men into battle he cared nothing for them other than as mere fighting machines; but history is full of instances which prove that he had a compassionate heart, and that more than once he shed tears over the sufferings and sorrows of others. Some of them were his soldiers, and sometimes his sympathy was aroused for others. To the New York convention he wrote: "When I consider that the city of New York will, in all human probability, very soon be the scene of a bloody conflict, I cannot but view the great numbers of women, children and infirm persons remaining in it with the most melancholy concern. Can no method be devised for their removal?"

When on Aug. 27 the British began to land their overpowering numbers, they found it necessary to fight every step of the way. Seven days this terrible conflict continued, and there were some scenes of awful slaughter where the Hessians swarmed like locusts upon the slender army trying to oppose them. As Washington watched one of these instances, where a detachment of heroic troops was literally butchered by the plunging Hessian bayonets, he wrung his hands in agony exclaiming, while tears streamed down his cheeks:

"Oh, good God! what brave fellows I must this day lose."

And even when his soldiers deserted him his big heart could find humane allowances. He wrote:

"Men just dragged from the tender scenes of domestic life, and unaccustomed to the din of arms, totally unacquainted with every kind of military skill, are timid and ready to fly from their own shadows. Besides the sudden change in their manner of living brings on an unconquerable desire to return to their homes."

At another battle at Fort Washington, where the Hessians, with their dreaded bayonets, rushed upon a company of youths and ruthlessly slaughtered these scarcely more than boys who begged for their lives, Washington wept like a child. Again and again he would be heard praying and in tears, for the alleviation of the sufferings of his starving, freezing men at Valley Forge.

Again, when after all his labor and sacrifices, his wearisome toil and dreadful responsibility as commander-in-chief of the American army was over with the war, and he was about to disband his troops, this man of iron stood, and with a voice shaken by emotion, said: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as happy as your former have been glorious and honorable. I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand."

Tears blinded his eyes and he could say no more. One after another, these heroic men grasped his hand in parting. Not a word was spoken, and it was then that his soldiers knew that his heart was as tender as his manner was austere and formal.

## YORKTOWN.

In September, 1781, Washington appeared before Yorktown, held by the British army under Lord Cornwallis. With the French and American forces Washington began a regular seige, which lasted for three weeks, when the British commander surrendered his army of over 7,000 men. Count Rochambeau was in command of the French allies at the siege.

From Yorktown's ruins, ranked and still,
Two lines stretch far o'er vale and hill;
Who curbs his steed at head of one?
Hark! the low murmur, Washington!
Who bends his keen, approving glance,
Where down the gorgeous line of France
Shone knightly star and plume of snow?
Thou, too, art victor, Rochambeau.

The earth which bears this calm array
Shook with the war charge yesterday,
Plowed deep with hurrying hoof and wheel,
Shot down and bladed thick with steel;
October's clear and noonday sun
Paled in the breath smoke of the gun,
And down night's double blackness fell,
Like a dropped star, the blazing shell.

Now all is hushed; the gleaming lines
Stand moveless as the neighboring pines;
While through them, sullen, grim and slow,
The conquered hosts of England go.
O'Hara's brow belies his dress,
Gay Tarleton's troop ride bannerless;
Shout, from thy fired and wasted homes,
Thy scourge, Virginia, captive comes.

Nor thou alone; with one glad voice
Let all thy sister states rejoice;
Let Freedom, in whatever clime
She waits with sleepless eye her time,
Shouting from cave and mountain wood,
Make glad her desert solitude;
While they who hunt her quail with fear,
The New World's chain lies broken here.
—Whittier.

### The Sub-Treasury Statue.

The statue of George Washington which stands on the portico of the sub-treasury building in New York, was placed in its present position to commemorate the fact that the first congress of the United States after the adoption of the constitution assembled there, and under its portico George Washington was inaugurated first president.

THE SUB-TREASURY AND STATUE.

The statue is of bronze, and is in civic costume and of colossal size. On the pedestal is placed the stone on which Washington stood when he took the oath of office. It was unveiled Nov. 25, 1883. J. Q. A. Ward was the sculptor.

## ANTE-REVOLUTION DAYS.

### WASHINGTON'S LIFE PRIOR TO THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

**His Studiousness As a Boy—His Early Love Affairs—Rules for Behavior—He Was a Surveyor and an Indian Fighter. Washington Married.**

Washington's birthplace, we are told, was a four room house, with a chimney at each end, perfectly plain outside and in. The only approach to ornament was a Dutch tiled chimney piece in the best room, but around the house were thrift and abundance. The tiles were of Scriptural subjects. One in particular was the whale depositing Jonah on dry land. This house was located in Westmoreland county, Va., in a parish bearing the family name of Washington, near Pope's creek and half a mile from the Potomac. It was burned during Washington's boyhood, but its site was marked by a suitably engraved stone set on the spot by George Washington Parke Custis. The engraving given with this is understood to be authentic.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

The first record of George Washington's youth is that which tells of his birth, and that he was a handsome boy of finely developed figure and of animated, intelligent features, and that under the tutelage of his noble mother and kind and indulgent father he developed a noble character. We are also told that his physical strength, frankness, moral courage, courtesy and high sense of honor made him a general favorite.

In school George did not manifest any particular brilliancy, but was a diligent scholar. He had a well balanced mind without anything conspicuous. He left school the autumn before he was 16. The young man passed a good deal of his time during his last summer at school "surveying the fields around the school house and in the adjoining plantations, of which the boundaries, angles and measurements, the plots and calculations are entered with formality and precision in his books. He used logarithms and proved the accuracy of his work by different methods."

History does not record whether he was ever called Georgie, or whether he had ever been seen to turn a somersault, but, on the other hand, quotes from a little manuscript book, which he wrote when he was 13, containing fifty-four rules of behavior. Here are some of them:

Read no letters, books or papers in company. But when there is a necessity for doing it you must ask leave.

Show yourself not glad at the misfortunes of another, though he were your enemy.

Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment to others with modesty.

Use no reproachful language against any one.

Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

Speak not of doleful things in time of mirth nor at the table. Speak not of melancholy things, such as death and wounds, and, if others mention them, change, if you can, the discourse.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

But though Washington was a precise youth he was very fond of out door sports, such as running, jumping, wrestling, pitching the bar and leaping with a pole. Whatever stirred his blood and brought into exercise his stalwart limbs and muscles was a delight. His young lady cousins complained that he cared nothing for their company and always preferred playing out of doors. An old gentleman, a neighbor, is quoted as saying: "Egad! he ran wonderfully! We had nobody hereabouts that could come near him. There was young Langhorn Dade, of Westmoreland, a confounded clean made, tight young fellow, and a mighty swift runner, too, but he was no match for George."

At the age of 16 George Washington fell deeply in love with a young girl whom he called, in certain sentimental verses written at that time, his "lowland beauty," but she married and became the mother of Gen. Henry Lee. After this disappointment his susceptible heart was caught in the rebound by Col. George Fairfax's wife's sister, and of her he wrote to his young friend Robin: "My residence is at present at his lordship's, where I might, were my heart disengaged, pass my time very pleasantly, as there is a very agreeable young lady lives in the same house, but that is only adding fuel to fire, it makes me the more uneasy; for, by often and unavoidably being in company with her, revives my former passion for your 'lowland beauty,' whereas, were I to live more retired from young women I might, in some measure, alleviate my sorrows by burying that chaste and troublesome passion in the grave of oblivion."

And this language from a boy of 16!

Lord Fairfax, who had taken up his residence in Virginia and bought an immense territory, engaged young Washington to survey it, being charmed by the manliness and intelligence of the youth. The task was hard and dangerous from wild beasts and savages still more ferocious. In March, 1748, with an Indian guide and a few white attendants, Washington commenced the survey. For three years he followed this laborious and dangerous calling, bearing all the hardships incident upon such a life, rarely sleeping in a bed and depending principally for food upon the game and fish they could take.

At this time the French and English had become embroiled on account of their rival claims to all the interior of the country, and between them the Indians suffered so greatly that they turned and wreaked vengeance on both parties.

Washington was then 19. Young as he was, he was regarded as one of the most prominent men of the state. Danger threatened and the state was divided into districts; over each a military commander was appointed and Washington was made one of these majors, as they were called, and the power given him was almost dictatorial, as the responsibilities were very great and the mode of warfare could not follow the tactics of European armies. The Indians joined first one side and then the other, hardly understanding their own position or rights, but finding that they were equally ill treated by each, though the French at first seemed to have gained their hearts.

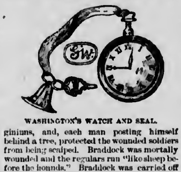
The conflicting countries would neither consent to a compromise nor arbitration. The French, descending from Canada, had established several trading posts, which were also fortifications, in the Ohio valley. Governor Dinwiddie, under the pretense of wishing to protest against these encroachments upon what he called British territory, but really to ascertain the number, strength and position of the French garrisons and to survey a route by which an army might be sent for their capture, sent Washington to the French post. "Washington was furthermore to inquire diligently and by cautious means into the number of the French troops, the re-enforcements they expected from Canada, how many forts they had, where they were, how garrisoned, and, in short, obtain all possible information regarding them."

Washington was now 20 years and 6 months old, and he volunteered his services for this purpose. Governor Dinwiddie was delighted and said: "Truly you are a brave lad, and if you play your cards well, you shall have no cause to repent of your bargain."

Accordingly on the 14th of November, 1753, Washington set out from Williamsburg on this perilous expedition, with only eight men, one an Indian. Forty-one days were spent on this journey, which resulted in his discovery of several forts and much other information, and on his return he examined the forks of the Ohio river carefully as a good place for a fort.

A little army of 400 men was gathered by Governor Dinwiddie, and he ordered Washington, as its colonel, to "march rapidly across the mountains. Disperse, capture or kill all persons who are attempting to take possession of the territory of his majesty on the banks of the Ohio or any of its tributaries. * * * Leave nothing behind but smoldering ruins and mangled corpses."

He defeated a small force of the French under Capt. Jumonville, and built Fort Necessity at Great Meadows; here he was besieged by an overwhelming force and captured on terms allowing his force freedom to return home. War being now inevitable between the British and French, the problem resolved itself into attack by the British, and in the spring of 1755 they sent two regiments of regulars from England to capture Fort Duquesne from the French. These troops, though perfect soldiers, knew nothing of Indian warfare, and Gen. Braddock, a proud, self-conceited man, despised the American troops and declared he had nothing to fear and nothing to learn from Colonists, Frenchmen or Indians. Col. Washington was reduced to the rank of captain by Governor Dinwiddie, and he at once resigned his commission and retired from the army. Gen. Braddock, however, having invited Washington to take part in the campaign as one of his staff, retaining his former rank, the invitation was accepted. Washington soon became convinced of the incapacity of Gen. Braddock, and complained of unnecessary delays, for he fully understood the danger of delay giving the Indian scouts opportunity to watch and report every movement to the enemy. Then came Braddock's defeat. Braddock's command approached a defile which seemed as if made for them, and it was just such a place as should have aroused suspicion, but Braddock pushed gayly on. They were but a few miles from Fort Duquesne, and the general was elated at his unresisted march, while Washington was appalled by the danger of an Indian ambuscade, and in another instant a storm of bullets from unseen foes burst upon them. A moment later the ground was strewn with the dead and dying. The horses took fright and added to the horror of the scene, and the ranks were thrown into utter consternation. Washington had two horses shot under him, and four bullets passed through his clothing as he rallied his Virginians, and, each man posting himself behind a tree, protected the wounded soldiers from being scalped. Braddock was mortally wounded and the regulars ran "like sheep before the hounds." Braddock was carried off on a litter. His army was annihilated. Four days later he was buried in the middle of the road, as a precaution against the discovery of his grave. Five hundred British lay dead on the field, besides those killed in the river after their defeat. The American troops, who in silent exasperation had allowed themselves to be led by the folly of Braddock into this slaughter, knew of Washington's remonstrances. This and his courage and coolness during the battle and defeat, gave them a high opinion of his military ability, and they proclaimed his fame far and wide, and thus he won honor out of the ignominious defeat of Braddock.



WASHINGTON'S WATCH AND SEAL.

Some eighty years later Washington's gold seal, which was shot from his chain, was found on this battlefield.

Washington then took command of 2,000 Virginia troops to carry on this war so disastrously commenced, and which seemed to be but one series of catastrophes, until the whole country was blaming him for the reverses. Every new outrage inflicted by the Indians was charged to his neglect or incompetency. He was wounded to the heart by this. He had neither honor nor emolument from his command. He was shut up in a frontier town, surrounded by savage hordes whose terrible ravages he could not arrest with the feeble means he had. He wished to form a line of fortresses on the frontier, with Winchester as the central one, and he proposed several other suggestions which proved his forethought and sagacity, but they were not accepted by Governor Dinwiddie, with the exception of a fortress at Winchester and some small frontier posts.

Washington, as well as many others who attain celebrity, had to bear with bitter enmities, and he was assailed by a torrent of abuse and accused of being idle and frivolous, partial and selfish, and all his endeavors were perverted. Governor Dinwiddie's orders were "dark, doubtful and uncertain; to-day approved, to-morrow condemned." At last he fell ill through anxiety and exposure, and lay in a burning fever four long months, but he resumed his command on the 1st of March, 1758.

William Pitt was now prime minister of Great Britain, and Governor Dinwiddie was superseded by the Earl of Loudon, who made Washington commander in chief of all the Virginia troops, and he was also colonel of the First regiment. Early in March he reached Fort Cumberland from Winchester. Col. Bouquet was determined to open a new route through Pennsylvania, which was against Washington's judgment. Quite a large band of Indians were engaged as allies by the English, after much difficulty; but the regulars treated them with such contempt that finally the most of them went home disgusted at their treatment. Gen. Forbes, who was commander in chief, was detained in Philadelphia, and Col. Bouquet, who was to command the advance, assembled his corps of British regulars. There were about 3,500 American troops and 700 friendly Indians among them. Washington summoned his two regiments of Virginia troops to meet at Winchester. After annoying delays and great distress among the Virginia troops they at last started toward Fort Cumberland. At about this period Washington was chosen by the electors to be the representative of Frederick county to the house of burgesses.

July and August passed. Washington still encamped at Fort Cumberland, much against his will, with nothing to do. In September he was ordered to join Col. Forbes. The military road was opened as yet but forty-five miles, where a fort of deposit was made, called Loyal Hannan, and fifty miles yet were to be traversed. Col. Bouquet sent 800 men on ahead to reconnoiter. The major was a boastful, conceited bravado, and he marched along with music, with the idea that he could take the fort by surprise, and after sending the Americans contemptuously to the rear with the baggage, saying: "You and your Americans may remain behind. I will show you how a fort can be taken." He encamped on an eminence. The result came near proving a most disastrous one.

The signal successes of the British arms in Canada cut off supplies and aid from Fort Duquesne, and when Washington reached it there was but the blackened ruin of a deserted fort. The men had left and destroyed it behind them, and soon the French were driven out of the valley and Washington returned to Virginia with a somewhat better fame.

Washington's courtship, in 1758, of the wife who made him so happy and sustained the dignity of his exalted position so well afterward—the marriage taking place in the following year—was almost brusque, as history tells it, and devoid of sentiment, though a more tender story could have been told, probably, had the chroniclers so chosen. Washington had to cross the Pamunky river, where there was no bridge, and he was carried across in a ferryboat, when he met a Mr. Chamberlain, who urged him to go to his house for dinner, at least. Washington did so, and fell a captive at the feet of Martha Custis, a widow, young, beautiful and rich. Washington, who had not wished to spare the hour for dinner, staid on, and remained finally all night. The handsome young widow had many suitors, but in spite of them Washington gained her consent to a marriage as soon as the campaign against Fort Duquesne was at an end. Therefore on Jan. 17, 1759, his marriage with Mrs. Custis took place at the bride's beautiful home with great splendor. An old negro servant of Mrs. Custis' household spoke afterward of Washington: "Never seed his like, sir. Never, though I've seen many in my day—so tall, so straight. And then, sir, he sat on a horse and rode with such an air! Ah, sir, he was like no one else. Many of the grandest gentlemen in gold lace were at the wedding, but none looked like the man himself."

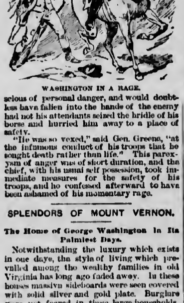
Many of the Virginia planters were devoted to pleasure alone. They lived high, gambled, hunted and left the management of their estates very much to overseers. Washington was a model planter. He carried into the administration of his estate all the sagacity, integrity, punctuality and industry which had thus far characterized him in public affairs. He was his own bookkeeper, and his accounts were kept with methodical exactness. His integrity was such that it is said that any barrel of flour which bore his brand was exempted in the West India ports from the ordinary inspection.

Mount Vernon was always crowded with guests. Even the most profuse hospitality was no burden to the princely proprietor. Frequently in the season Washington would, three times in a week, engage in these hunting expeditions with his guests. He could mount them all superbly from his own stables. The Fairfaxes were constant companions on these festive occasions. These high bred and opulent gentlemen would often breakfast at one mansion and dine at another. It is said that Washington, notwithstanding his natural stateliness of character, greatly enjoyed these convivial repasts.

Washington was, however, by no means engrossed in those pleasures in which he sought frequent recreation. The care of his vast estates demanded much of his time. His superior abilities and his established integrity led him to be in demand for public services. He was appointed judge of the county court, and, being a member of the house of burgesses, was frequently called from home by public duties. Whatever trust Washington assumed, was discharged with the utmost fidelity. The diary which he carefully kept was headed by these words, "Where and how I spend my time."

### Washington in a Rage.

Only once does history tell us that Washington allowed his passion to overcome him, but, like Uncle Toby, this being his only lapse from virtue, the recording angel doubtless wiped the record away. It was during the engagement of the 15th of September and Washington had advanced to Mott's tavern on Harlem plains, when he heard the firing of cannons, which was from ten ships of war and was done to cover the landing of the British and Hessian division, under Sir Henry Clinton and Count Donop, some 4,000 strong, at Kip's bay. The cannons were aimed at the American batteries between Turtle bay and Stuyvesant's point. When he heard the firing he rode rapidly to the scene of action, and there had the mortification to discover that the militia who manned the batteries had fled at the approach of the enemy, and the brigades of Parsons and Fellows, of Putnam's Connecticut troops, had caught the panic and fled without firing a gun, when only about fifty of the British had landed. Washington met the fugitives and tried by every means to check the flight. Their generals tried in vain to rally them, and when sixty or seventy of the enemy appeared in pursuit, the panic was increased and they all ran away in the utmost confusion, leaving Washington alone within eighty yards of the foe. This dastardly conduct so incensed the general that he lost all control of his powerful passions, and for the first time he gave them full rein. In his rage he cast his chapeau to the ground, snapped his pistols at several of the fugitives and threatened others with his sword. He seemed to be perfectly unconscious of personal danger, and would doubtless have fallen into the hands of the enemy had not his attendants seized the bridle of his horse and hurried him away to a place of safety.



WASHINGTON IN A RAGE.

"He was so vexed," said Gen. Greene, "at the infamous conduct of his troops that he sought death rather than life." This paroxysm of anger was of short duration, and the chief, with his usual self possession, took immediate measures for the safety of his troops, and he confessed afterward to have been ashamed of his momentary rage.

## SPLENDORS OF MOUNT VERNON.

### The Home of George Washington in Its Palmiest Days.

Notwithstanding the luxury which exists in our days, the style of living which prevailed among the wealthy families in old Virginia has long ago faded away. In these houses massive sideboards were seen covered with solid silver and gold plate. Burglars were not feared in these large households, for there were so many retainers that there was never an hour when such gentry could gain an entrance.

Superb carriages, drawn often by four blooded horses, all imported from England, conveyed the richly dressed people through the forest roads from mansion to mansion in their stately coils. Washington had a chariot and four. His black postilions, chosen for their manly beauty, were richly clad in livery. When he accompanied Lady Washington in any one of her drives, he, a splendid horseman, almost invariably appeared mounted by her carriage, and their equipage would often surpass that of minor dukes and princes of Europe. Mr. Irving writes: "His stable was well filled and admirably regulated. His stud was thoroughbred, and in excellent order. His household books contained the names, ages and marks of his favorite horses, such as Ajax, Blueskin, Valiant, Magnolia (an Arab), etc.; also his dogs, chiefly foxhounds—Vulcan, Singer, Ringwood, Sweet Lips, Forester, Music, Rockwood and True Love." Mr. Irving also says: "A large Virginia estate in those days was a little empire. The mansion house was a seat of government, with its numerous dependencies, such as kitchens, smoke house, workshops and stables. In this mansion the master ruled supreme; his steward or overseer was prime minister and executive officer. He had his legion of house negroes for domestic service, and his host of field negroes for the culture of tobacco, Indian corn and other crops, and for other outdoor labor."

MOUNT VERNON.

The negro huts formed a kind of hamlet, composed of various huts, with little gardens and poultry yards, all well stocked, and swarms of little negroes gamboling in the sunshine. Then there were large wooden edifices for curing tobacco, the staple and most profitable production, and mills for grinding wheat and Indian corn, of which large fields were cultivated for the supply of the family and the maintenance of the negroes.

Among the slaves were artificers of all kinds—tailors, shoemakers, smiths, wheelwrights, etc., so that a plantation produced everything within itself for ordinary use. As to articles of fashion and elegance and expensive clothing, they were imported from London, for the planters on the main rivers carried on an immediate trade with England. Their tobacco was put up by their own negroes, bore their own mark, was shipped on board of vessels which came up the river for that purpose, and consigned to some agent in Liverpool or Bristol with whom the planter kept an account.

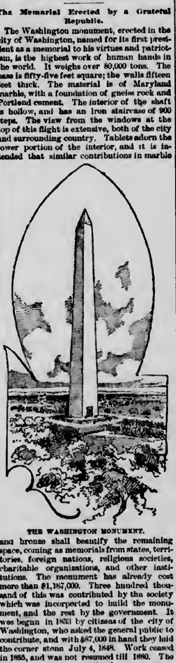
### Washington's Love for His Mother.

One of the noblest traits of the character of Washington was the respectful devotion he always manifested toward his mother, whose name is held as inseparable from that of her illustrious son. Through all his life, from the earliest records thereof until her sad death occurred, he bore the tenderest love for his mother, and what is more, he never shrunk from showing that affection.

## THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

### The Memorial Erected by a Grateful Republic.

The Washington monument, erected in the city of Washington, named for its first president as a memorial to his virtues and patriotism, is the highest work of human hands in the world. It weighs over 80,000 tons. The base is fifty-five feet square; the walls fifteen feet thick. The material is of Maryland marble, with a foundation of gneiss rock and Portland cement. The interior of the shaft is hollow, and has an iron staircase of 900 steps. The view from the windows at the top of this flight is extensive, both of the city and surrounding country. Tablets adorn the lower portion of the interior, and it is intended that similar contributions in marble and bronze shall beautify the remaining space, coming as memorials from states, territories, foreign nations, religious societies, charitable organizations, and other institutions. The monument has already cost more than $1,187,000. Three hundred thousand of this was contributed by the society which was incorporated to build the monument, and the rest by the government. It was begun in 1833 by citizens of the city of Washington, who asked the general public to contribute, and with $87,000 in hand they laid the corner stone July 4, 1848. Work ceased in 1855, and was not resumed till 1880. The dedication of the completed monument occurred on Saturday, Feb. 21, 1885, with appropriate ceremonies.



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The jug goes to the water until it breaks. That neglected cough may rack you until it breaks down the entire system and consumption is fastened unto you. A sure cure is found in Werner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy. Two sizes, $1 and 50 cents.

Off For Kansas.

I have a farm containing 160 acres, fine residence of 7 rooms, good outbuildings, all in fine repair; 125 acres in fine state of cultivation, good stock, tobacco and grain barns; a good tenant house; 4 acres choice fruit trees; good stock farm, well watered by never failing springs. This farm is situated in the south east corner of Ohio county on the waters of Green river. About 80 acres in bottom. For further particulars, apply to
D. A. MILLER,
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At Night
Always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by Z. W. Griffin & Bro. 19 eow ly

Exposure to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1 per bottle. 5n 3

Don't
Trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c. Sold by Z. W. Griffin & Bro. 19 eow ly

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4-ly MRS. E. REVARE,
Box 283, Jersey City, N. J.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
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PIMPLES. I will mail (FREE) on receipt of a two-cent stamp, a recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will REMOVE TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLACK HEADS, BLOTCHES, Etc., leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful.
Touch with this compound the soft lily cheek,
And the bright glow will beat its virtues speak.
Also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address—A. C. STEMPEL, 60 Ann St., New York. 44 ly

# HARTFORD WEEKLY HERALD.

*McHENRY RHOADS, FRANK L. FELIX,*
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1.50 PER YEAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce
J. CALVIN TAYLOR
a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Ohio county. Subject to the action of the Democratic party.

On yesterday morning, at 1:15 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, S. F. Follin, near Russellville, Ky., Mr. A. P. Rhoads departed this life at an advanced old age. Mr. Rhoads had been confined to his bed for several months, and his death was daily expected. He had resided the most of his life in Muhlenberg county, where he was universally liked and admired for his many virtues of head and heart. He was truly the friend of the poor and unfortunate, and his house will long be remembered by the stranger for its charities and many kindnesses. He leaves two sons and a daughter to mourn his demise, among whom is the senior editor of the HERALD, M. H. Rhoads.

HON. H. D. MCHENRY is in Washington City. The National Democratic Executive Committee, of which Mr. McHenry is a member, meets in Washington to-day to select the place and fix the date for the holding of the next Democratic National Convention.

A bill will be before the Legislature to regulate the advertisement of real or personal property sold under order of court or execution. As a matter of justice to all concerned no less than of benefit to owners and those desirous of purchasing such property, the bill is a good one and will no doubt be enacted.

THE *Courier-Journal* says:

> "The leading Scandinavian paper of Minnesota, which is strongly Republican, has come out squarely for reform, and the lesson it reads to the Republican leaders will probably awaken them to the revolt in the great Northwest against the present system of legalized robbery."

One by one they see and forsake the error of their way. Let the good work go on.

AN exhaustive account of the Hatfield-McCoy matter will appear in the next issue of the HERALD, prepared especially for our readers by an expert correspondent, who knowingly treats upon the subject under hand. It is an historical article, graphic in detail of facts, and will be received with interest by the reading public.

A careful survey of the House shows a decided opposition to Senator Sherman for the Presidency. His position on the late British treaty is enough of itself to cause all the Irish-Americans to cast their vote against him. Now is the time for them to do their wrangling, for Cleveland will give some one of them a health pass to Europe next November.

TO-DAY being George Washington's birthday, in honor of the occasion we give the readers of the HERALD almost a page of interesting rehearsal of this good man's life, and incidents connected therewith. That he was a great and good man, his life encircling a perfect maximum of unfading statesmanship, history and facts have doubly demonstrated, and we feel that we are not imposing upon the forbearance of our readers by giving them a full reminiscence of this eminent sage's life.

WE often receive communications for the HERALD, which we are compelled to correct, change, and curtail. We trust our correspondents do not become offended at this, as it is not done through any personal dislike for the contributor, or to lessen his rights, but simply to make his article appear to the best advantage. Communications are often received at such a late hour that we are compelled to leave out the less important parts in order to favor all. We hope none will deny us the privilege of arranging their articles so as to result to the most benefit to the public at large and to themselves.

REPRESENTATIVE Thomas has introduced a bill to change the Eddyville penitentiary into an institution to be known as the Kentucky Reformatory. It seems that the only aim of the bill is for the benefit of the less hardened class of criminals, to separate them from the long-timers, and to grade their punishment and length of imprisonment by their good conduct, etc. Our opinion in this matter is about the same as it is in the heaven and hell theory:—that there should be no half-way places, no purgatory of suspended sentence. If a person commits an offense deemed by just trial worthy of the penitentiary, there is the place for him, with no mitigating clause for their benefit. With the proposed institution of mild punishment the penitentiary would soon cease to be a terror to criminals, as it should be, and become to be considered as but a transitory suspension of their wonted liberties. Give us a more strict administration of our laws and more penitentiaries, if necessary.

LAST week we published a very flattering call on S. Calvin Taylor to become a candidate for sheriff of Ohio county. The call was very numerously signed by the representative men of the community where he lives and where he is best known. This week, Mr. Taylor responds to the call by announcing himself a candidate subject to the will of the Democratic party to be expressed by convention or primary election as the constituted authorities of the party may determine. As a Democrat, Mr. Taylor is worthy of the confidence of his party—as a citizen, he is held in high esteem by all who know him, and where best known, he is most popular. He is honest and capable, thus coming up to the full measure of the proper standard of qualification, which should ever be required for official position. Mr. Taylor was born and raised in Ohio county, and has passed his life in the county as a farmer and trader. We can safely and cheerfully recommend him to the Democracy of Ohio county as worthy of their full confidence. If nominated, he will be elected, and so discharge the duties of the office as will show that the confidence of the people has not been misplaced.

THE founding of the various trades trusts throughout the country, is giving more evidence of the predominance of the spirit of monopoly. These dark mists arising from various quarters are stifling the progress of American industrial development everywhere. The Memphis *Appeal* recently commented upon the situation thusly:

> "The organization of the various trusts, is attributed directly to the high protective tariff. That these trusts are fatal to American industrial development, no man can question. The small manufacturer, who has so long been clamoring for the maintenance of a high tariff, now finds himself frozen out of business by these trusts, which dictate the amount of goods which shall be made and the price at which they shall be sold, and which go still further, and designate where and when they shall be made. They would not be able to do this—to corner the trade as it were—if the high protective tariff did not exist. Nearly every day one sees that a new trust in some special line of manufacture is organized, so that the people are now confronted with the possibility of such an industrial condition as will see one shoe-making trust making all the shoes, another all the hats, another all the watches, another all the coats, and so on. When that day shall come as surely as the high protective tariff is maintained, there will be an end of competition; the labor of the country will be enslaved wholly, and the consumer will have to pay whatever the trusts may choose to ask.

### HAND-BILL VS. NEWSPAPER.

The Legislator from Hart county, being duped, it seems by a few Republicans, has introduced and had passed an act authorizing the publication of the list of claims of said county in hand-bill form, unless the county paper agrees to publish said list at pauper rates, viz:—to compete with some city job printing establishment for this newspaper patronage. This is the initial blow at the Kentucky journals, who do more, gratis, for the community and county wherein they exist, than could be commanded from any other source. To the credit of previous representation in the Kentucky Legislature, be it said that this is the only bill of its kind in effect at present. The bill has created considerable dissatisfaction. While in dollars and cents the cost of the publication of the list of claims may be lessened, its publication in true sense of the word will be lessened also. For how many read, and who read with as much interest, a hand bill, as compared with a newspaper? Ten thousand hand-bills will not reach as many readers as an article printed in a newspaper with two thousand circulation. People pay to read a good newspaper, and preserve it for reference, while hand-bills are flung about the streets by the handful. Will Overstreet, editor of the Hart County *News*, in his just indignation, says:

> "This is a sample of Kentucky legislation. There was never any cause for such an act to be introduced, and plainly shows how the average Kentucky Legislator votes without considering for a moment what he is voting for. Our Representative was petitioned by eleven men to have the above law passed and he did it. The idea was originated by Republicans, and a Democratic Representative was influenced by them and a few others, for the sole purpose of injuring a Democratic paper. We are satisfied, however, that Mr Price did not give it the proper consideration else he would not have introduced such a bill. The passage of the bill has created general dissatisfaction. The State law requires the County Court of each county to have the list of claims published in the county paper. The charges printing these claims, so far as we are concerned were *reasonable and fair* and had they not been, the court would never have allowed them. Even if the claims should be printed in hand-bill form the cost would be as great if not greater than we charged."

The *Courier-Journal*, with due courtesy to the country press, says concerning this matter:

> "A law was passed by the Legislature last week which the Hart County News declares, had no other purpose than to injure that newspaper. Heretofore the County Court was compelled to publish the list of claims in the newspaper if there was one in the county, but this has been amended so as to permit them to publish them in a hand-bill if they see fit. The bill was introduced by Representative Price, of Hart, at the instigation, claims the News, of a crowd of conspirators who wish to crush and exterminate. If this be the case the liberal minded members of the Legislature who were probably not aware of its nature when voting on it should look into the matter and have it repealed. The foes of the press are many, insiduous and presistent, and are ever ready to promote schemes aiming at its very existence. It cannot be foretold when the revenue derived from printing the county claims will be essential to the continuance of that important institution, the county paper, and no malicious and envious opponents should be permitted to dictate its fate. Down with the scoffers and scoffers of the press."

It is to be hoped, for the sake of the most good, that this is but a selfish and individual matter—the only instance likely to come up—and that no more attempts will be made to curtail the income of the county paper, which in many instances is meagre enough at best.

### PRESIDENTIAL MATTERS.

#### Committeeman McHenry Thinks the Next Contest Will be Between Cleveland and Allison.

[Louisville Times.]

Hon. Henry D. McHenry, of Hartford, Kentucky, member of the Democratic National Committee, is in the city enroute to Washington to attend the meeting of the Committee next Wednesday.

"What about Blaine's letter?" asked a Times reporter of the veteran politician who was a member of the Kentucky Legislature nearly forty years ago.

"Oh, Blaine sees the handwriting on the wall," was the reply. "He sees the Mugwumps waiting for him with a stuffed club, and knowing that he can not carry New York nor be elected without that State, he acts upon discretion as the better part of valor and will take the alternative of becoming the power behind the Allison throne."

"Then you think he means what he says?"

"Yes, what he says about not being a candidate But he will dictate the nomination, giving to Allison, and again becoming Secretary of State, if by any chance the Republicans should carry the election."

"Where will the Democratic Convention meet?"

"Well, San Francisco is making handsome offers, but that city is too far off. I think I shall vote for St Louis, both because it is a Southern Democratic city and because she so handsomely cared for the Convention of 1876. New York has no representative on the Committee, and I don't know if she will make any fight for the Convention."

"Who will get the Democratic nomination?"

"Oh, Cleveland, of course—and the election, too."

### An Error Corrected.

*Editors Herald:*

We have heard it whispered around that under a Democratic administration of affairs the financial condition of the county has become so bad that even the citizens of the county serving on the Grand and Petit Juries have to wait for months for their pay. This is kept in circulation by designing Republicans, who seek to impose upon the masses of the people who have no opportunity to know the facts in the case. This is as false as the designing men who circulated it. The facts are these:

When the County Levy Court was composed of a majority of Republicans, the salaries of the county officers were fixed at the present figures, and the appropriations on the roads and bridges were much in excess of now. Under the same administration, two iron bridges were constructed, which involved a heavy expense. We saw no reason to criticise the action of the Court, because we regarded its members as honest and competent, notwithstanding their political opinions

The liberal appropriations on roads were made with a view of improving these conditions, and the reduction of those appropriations were made in order that the iron bridges could be paid for without an increase of taxation.

As to the pay of the jurors, this is not generally understood by the people, and many honest men may be misled by these political schemers. The Jury Fund comes from the fines and forfeitures in the county, tax on deeds, and tax on saloon licenses. Under the prohibition law a portion of this revenue is cut off, and the regular jury fund is lessened.

In cases of a deficit in the fund, the Trustee has been drawing on the Sheriff to pay the remainder. Under the new Revenue Law the Sheriff is required to settle with the Auditor by the first of November, which is prior to our fall term of court. The Sheriff was prompt in his payments, and owed the State no money when the last court convened, and the Trustee of the Jury Fund had to make out his claim at the close of the court against the State and file it as other claims. Hence the delay at our last term.

The people of the county, regardless of political affiliation, had voted the Prohibition Law, thereby lessening the number of misdemeanors, fights, &c., and cutting off tax on whisky, and diminishing the amount of fines and forfeitures and necessitating a larger draw upon the State's funds. But the only delay of the jurors' pay was the change of time for settlement of sheriffs and his promptness in discharge of duty. This will not occur at the spring term, as the Sheriff will then have funds and it may be remedied before another fall term.

By reason of the change in the time of settlement, money has been secured in the State Treasury for the prompt payment of all claims, and the teachers who have heretofore had to wait for their pay can now draw their salaries promptly. This is a plain statement of facts, made to correct an error. We despise that sort of demagoguery and duplicity, which would presume so much upon the ignorance of the people.

JUSTICE.

### Give 'em More Rope.

[Courier-Journal.]

The Republican member of the Virginia Legislature who has been lending his railroad passes had better stick to kissing the babies for his popularity. The impulses of a noble heart are, however not easily held in check.

### For Sale Cheap.

Two good farms in Davless county,
Apply to B. D. RINGO,
1tf Hartford Ky.

### THE HENDERSON GLEANER

#### Is Ably Answered by Our Correspondent, "Suggs," Regarding the Telegraph --- General Local News, Personal.

ROCKPORT, KY, Feb 20 1888.

Mrs. Nannie Haden, Ricedale, spent several days here last week with her sister, Mrs. Mollie Gibbs, who has been sick. We are sorry to hear that Mr. A. B Kevil, of Nortonville, is very ill. Mrs. Hettie Wallace, Paradise, came down Saturday to see her mother, Mrs. Kirtley, who has not entirely recovered.

You may beat Sanford Brown in a four-mile foot race, but you'll have to hustle to beat him on the lamb question this spring. A sheep on his farm (he didn't say it was a ewe, suppose it is, however,) has got three well developed, living lambs, two of which weighed 6 lbs each and the other 6½ lbs. We promptly reported the prolific features of the case to the cross-eyed lamb man of Washington. We think that at last we have the gentleman "upon our hip, where he can do nothing but howl."

Speaking of howling, a terrific rainstorm swept the town last night at 8 o'clock. Dr. Jackson's tobacco house, a large two-story building 32x60 feet, was utterly destroyed. Unfortunately, he had hung about 20,000 lbs of tobacco in the upper story, which made the building top-heavy. Of course the tobacco was greatly damaged by rain. The loss will not be less than $1,000. No insurance. No other damage except some fences and flues blown down, and a few chickens snatched from their perch and blown up among the little stars.

"Oh! for a thousand tongues said the boy as he crawled into the sugar hogshead."

The editor of the Henderson *Gleaner*, for whose avoirdupois I have a vast and profound regard, jumped upon me last week with both feet because I opposed government control of the telegraph as undemocratic in principle and thoroughly bad in public policy. Considered from a physical point of view only, it was a terrible punishment.

Having once manipulated the keys of a third-rate office, from which high and honorable position the cruel hand of fortune reduced him to the dire extremity of editing a one-horse newspaper, he feels in a position to not only adversely criticise poor me but to tackle the president of the Western Union, Dr. Norvin Green. With unctious complacency, he proceeds upon the flattering presumption that I had never seen arguments in favor of the bill, and that Dr. Green is as incapable of the truth as Mr. Hubbard is of falsehood, and delivers himself of an article, which, like the old woman's bag of-harrow teeth, "is not only heavy but awful troublesome." Evidently his digestion is never impaired by that consumer of man-thought, which Gayrre called the scourge of life. If he ever gets to Heaven there's one charge the sternest angel will not dare lay at his door—that of over-smartness.

In the fantasy of his elephantine brain, which, like Hawthorn's third daddy of the Salem Custom House, has scarcely enough of the moral and spiritual in it to keep this splendid specimen of physical manhood from off his all-fours, he conjures up the alarming idea that Dr. Green attempted to entrap the committee in a way most damnably artful. He says Dr. Green does not really deny that Gould owns controlling stock; the following statement I give *verbatim:* "The entire board of thirty directors" Gould is one "own no more than three-eights of the stock, while the other five-eights is owned in every State and Territory in the Union by more than 20,000 people." This he calls a trap into which I blindly stalked.

Now, the editor who can see deep laid duplicity in this simple, straightforward statement is, to say the least, a keen one, in his way; al-belt his readiness to suspect double-dealing in others, betrays his own affinity for it. The truth is, the alleged editor of the *Gleaner* has such a marked penchant for new theories and all sorts of political heresies, that, in his exaggerated imaginations, he piously belives he can see much further into a grindstone than most mortals. Only give him the hint and he can see in a fly the huge proportions of a rhinoceros That he frets when he sees one hew to the line and refuse to wander off after false gods, is no wonder, as it is a notorious fact that he is the tamest, shakyiest, and at the same time, the crankiest Democrat in the State. Hell (political) is crammed so full of such Democrats, that their arms and legs are sticking out at the windows.

But the merits and demerits of the question cannot rest upon Gould's owning either all or none of the stock, besides, unfortunately for the fiery editor, I based most of my remarks upon the hypothesis that he owned it all. But if he owns controlling stock and rules with an iron rod it is a matter with him, the other directors and the stock brokers, speculators, gamblers, pool men, bucket shop proprietors, and sporting men generally, who do 87 per cent. of the telegraphing, and who do not seem to be making half the fuss about it as this Quixotic bustler astride his jaded and spavined Rosinanta. As for me and the 59 millions of other citizens who do not, and never will use it, it is a matter of no possible concern to us. But growing sympathetic, he drops his voice to the sentimental and says "with a reduction of rates this great invention would be brought within the reach of the humblest." Cheerfully granted, my astute critic. So will steamboats, railroads and banks when they can be had for a nickle apiece.

You display great respect for your adversary in supposing he's the fool to grant the main point in the argument. From a business standpoint the very question at issue is, would government control reduce rates? It does not seem so when England has failed from 33⅓ to 50 per cent and a deficit of millions every year besides. It looks gloriously like it when the very bill itself provides for rates more than twice as high as those charged by the Western Union for Associated Press reports and ten times as high as are charged by that company when delivered by leased wires to four or five papers in the same city. This is beautiful reduction with a vengeance, isn't it?—a reduction with a high hand and an outstretched arm. Go to, "thou cream-faced loon," "where gottest thou that goose look?" By the way, what party do you belong to, to-day? How would a pig-tailed celestial, with McGlynn hat and greenback boots do for to-morrow? Ah, fitful genius, like Lucretius, thou hast had a philter, but alas! unlike him, it is not in thy lucid intervals that you write.

Again, this self imagined moral quarter-mill—this sort of "steam engine in trousers," who thinks he goes so directly to the bottom of men's motives, takes occasion to ridicule both the idea of the government buying Gould's stock, and that it would take a sum equal to $3 per capita to do it. Now the masterly originality of the idea of a government destroying individual enterprise by entering into direct competition and maintaining a war of rates out of a common treasury, is something wonderful to contemplate in the way of phenomenal mentality. It smells of garlic, it smacks of the hominy habit and suggests the idea that its author might give some valuable pointers on stone breaking and bull punching.

Suppose Gould is not bought out, would it cost the government nothing to construct new lines? Would they spring into existence by the waving of the hand?

But is the government so keen for competition with its people? Then why don't we have rival mail lines, star routes, postoffices, &c? Heavens! can it be possible a Henderson newspaper is run with so little brains? Better talent can be found in any lunatic asylum. Rare perfection of animal nature, but when it comes to brains, saints deliver me from the benighted editor of the *Gleaner*!

As to the per capita, it is very cheap and gratuitous talk to say the Western Union is worth only $15,000,000, when 58 millions have been laid out in the last twenty years in improvements, and that, too, with railroad transportation free and hundreds of other like advantages that the Government could not have, when 50,000 miles of new wire is in their factories with all their poles, fixtures, instruments, &c. And this slush appears still cheaper when we consider that Hubbard admitted 86 millions with a right of way almost as valuable. This, of itself, to say nothing of right of way, makes $1 50 per capita. And this is only the Western Union. Strange, this remarkable editor has got it into his gigantic brain that the W U. means all the wires in the U S

I supplement the former statement with the assertion with no fear of successful contradiction that the telegraph in the U. S. cannot be duplicated by the Government with the sum of $3 per capita. Yet why should I bandy words with this editorial simpleton, when I know a nail cannot be rivited in a tomato, and when I know some victories would be more humiliating than defeat.

"A certain correspondent of the HERALD." Evidently

SUGGS.

P. S.—The cost of telegraph dispatches is not all the consideration. Time is even a greater consideration. Of this I did not speak in the comparison with England, whose government controls the telegraph. The following letter from James McLean, agent of the Associated Press in London, will give the reader an idea of the difference between telegraph run by the Government and that run by individual enterprise:

> "The telegraph communication between France and England is disgracefully bad. It is an actual fact that London merchants send their messages to Havre by the way of New York and they reach Havre quicker than if they were sent from London to Havre direct."

S.

### Mr. Taylor Replies.

*L. M Wilson and others:*

GENTLEMEN—In response to your flattering call, I am in this issue of the HERALD announced as a candidate for sheriff If the Democratic party of Ohio county compliment me with the nomination, I shall use all honorable means to secure an election. If elected, I promise a faithful discharge of duty. Thanking you gentlemen for your confidence in me, I am yours truly

S. CALVIN TAYLOR.

### FORDSVILLE.

As it has been some time since our little town has been heard from I thought I would let the people know we are still living.

The farmers are busy burning plant-beds and sowing oats.

Died, Feb. 10, at 12:30 o'clock, Purlie, little daughter of T L. and Ida Loyd. Little Purlie was sick but four days, and was in the third year of her age. Her remains were interred in the Ætna graveyard, Rev. C. B. Phillips conducting the services.

PERSONAL—Miss Kate Wilson returned home last week from an extended visit to Caneyville. Miss Jennie Rumer, a charming Warren county belle, is visiting relatives in this city. Rev. E. H. Maddox, of McHenry, passed through town last week on his way home from Goshen. F P. Ditts, of Louisville, was in town last week. Wm. Ragsdale went to Whitesville last week.

L. E. C

### PRINCETON, KY.

FEB. 18.—The celebrated actress, Miss Gypsy Lester, has been here since last Monday, presenting a good play each night. She is supported by a strong company.

Mr. G L Spink, the popular and gentlemanly agent for the N. N. & M. V. R. R. at this place, and Mrs. J. W. Fowler, of Henderson, were made one a few days since, and together with Mr. T. F. Spink, train dispatcher for L & N. R R. Louisville, the happy man's nephew, and Miss Ida Fowler, boarded the south bound train for New Orleans, where they will spend the winter; all join in wishing them a pleasant trip and a long and happy life.

Miss Lucie Gemlson, one of the prettiest and most refined young ladies of Princeton, is in St. Louis visiting relatives She will be home in about six weeks.

The Messrs. Sam Howerton and Charley Robertson, of Rockport, gave Princeton a call this week.

There was quite a sensation created here last Tuesday night, at a house of ill-fame. One man was killed and another had a hole shot through his cap, the third man was scared almost to death. The man who held the gun has not been captured yet. The house is threatened with dynamite.

Wishing the HERALD and its readers health and prosperity, I remain

HAUTE NONVEAUTE

### AN ACT.

#### To Regulate the Advertisement of Sale of Property Under Order of Court and Execution.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Kentucky*, That all sales of real or personal property made under order of court or execution, where the amount of the judgment, exclusive of interest and cost, is $150 or more, be advertised by publication of the time, terms and place of sale, together with a description of the property to be sold, once a week, for two weeks, before the day of sale, in a newspaper published in the county where the sale is to be made.

§ 2 Compensation for the advertising required by section 1 shall not exceed $1 for the first inch, and 50 cents for each additional inch the first insertion, and 50 cents per inch for the second insertion, and shall be taxed and collected as other costs.

§ 3. In counties where more than one paper is published, the advertisement shall be published in the paper having the largest bona fide circulation in the county, and it shall be the duty of the Judges of Circuit Courts held in said counties, at the first term of their courts held after this act takes effect, and annually thereafter, to have spread upon the records of the court an order directing in what paper said advertisement shall be published. He shall hear such proof as may be offered in open court as to the circulation of the different papers. Until such order is made, sale of property shall be advertised in the paper selected by the Commissioner or Sheriff making the sale.

§ 4 It shall be the duty of the publishers of all newspapers publishing such advertisements to file a copy of the advertisement, together with a bill for the same, in the case in which the proceedings were had, or with the execution under which the property was sold, which shall be *prima facie* evidence that such notice was published as required by law.

§ 5. This act shall only apply to counties in which newspapers are published

§ 6 This act to take effect from its passage

### Farms for Sale.

O H. Haynes, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Frederic St., opposite Court House, Owensboro, has 50 desirable farms for sale in Daviess county. He will sell at a bargain. Call and see or correspond. 51-13

### In Memoriam.

Mrs. Susan Ashly, daughter of William and Elizabeth Brumley was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Oct. 13, 1825, was united in matrimony to Dr. E. D White Sept. 11th 1842, was the mother of six children, all of whom except one survive her. She with her husband came to Ohio county, Ky., where Dr. White engaged successfully in the practice of his profession till his death, which occurred Oct 26 1861. She became a member of the Christian church early in life and remained a true and consistant member of that church till after her death. Soon thereafter she joined the M. E. church at Centertown, this county, where her christian virtues continued to manifest themselves. She was again married to John R. Ashly, of Ohio county in November 1884 with whom she lived till called to rest, Oct. 18 1887. She was a woman of strong and well balanced mind and powerful constitution. The duty of raising her family devolved mainly upon her, Dr. White having died while most of her children were small, which necessitated a hard struggle, but in this, she never failed, but by her wonderful energy and strict economy, she succeeded well in providing for them. Notwithstanding her protracted and painful illness, she never murmured, but bore it with that christian fortitude, which characterized her whole life.

The large number of sorrowing friends who attended her funeral services show to what extent she was loved and appreciated. Her remains were laid to rest in Walton's creek cemetery.

G. R. S.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that can not be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.

{ SEAL. } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Sold by Z Wayne Griffin & Bro. 75 cents. feb

### Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C. 181 Pearl st., N. Y. fr 47 6m.

### Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitter for having renewed my youth, and completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c and $1 at Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.'s drug store.

It is Coming Soon, Watch For it!

The Grandest Thing Out!

MARTIN'S GRAND

FREE GIFT DISTRIBUTION

Every Dollar's Worth of Goods or Work Done Entitles You to a Ticket!

*1 Ladies' Solid Gold stem-winding Elgin Watch, $50.00*
*Half Dozen Napkin Rings, $1 each, - - - 6.00*
*1 Gent's Silverine K. W. Watch. - - - 10.00*

FIFTY OTHER HANDSOME PRESENTS!

Including Cuff Buttons, Collar Buttons, Gold Pens, Lace Pins, Bracelets, Chains, Scarf Pins, &c., &c.

THE PERSON HOLDING THE GREATEST NUMBER OF TICKETS THE DAY OF THE DRAWING WILL BE GIVEN A NICE PRESENT!

C. R. MARTIN

*THE HARTFORD JEWELER.*

[illegible] FISH BRAND [illegible] Tower's Fish Brand Slicker. [illegible]

H. D. McHenry & Son

AGENTS

New York Life
INSURANCE CO.

Glenns Falls
INSURANCE CO.

Firemans' Fund
INSURANCE CO.

KING'S

Livery Stable

AND

'Bus Line from Hartford to Beaver Dam!

If You Want a Nice New Buggy Cheap, Call on
KING

If You Want a Good Warranted Wagon of Any Kind, Call on
KING

If You Want an Easy Ride in an Elegant Omnibus, Call on
KING

If You Want Your Horse Fed and Taken Care of, Call on
KING

—KING— Deals Fair With Every One. —KING—
18-1 ly

*Notice!---Pay Cash and Save 20 per Cent!*

J. L. LILES

ROSINE, KY.,

DEALER IN

Pure Drugs, Groceries,

*TOILET ARTICLES, GLASSWARE, Etc.*

THE PLACE TO BUY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

*Medicines Warranted to be Genuine and of First Quality. Prescriptions Accurately Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.*

40-3m BECOME AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

FREE FOR MEN [illegible] VIGOROUS HEALTH

TRIAL PACKAGE [illegible] PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young and Middle Aged Men. [illegible]

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG CHEMISTS, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

N. L. Fitschen & Co.,

TAILORS

*No. 220 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.*

Imported Goods! Finest Trimmings!

Samples and Rules for Self-Measurement sent on Application. 18 ly

# HARTFORD WEEKLY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

**Beaver Dam Rail Road Time Table:**

Lv. for Memphis & South, 12:46 A. M.-3:46 A. M.
Lv. for Louisville & East, 9:50 A. M.-9:05 P. M.

## LOCAL CULLINGS AND COMMENT.

Buy the New Singer. 42tf

G. B. Williams for cabbage.

Fence wire at Williams Bros.

Coffee reduced at Thomas Bros.

To-day is Washington's birthday.

Back-bands at Thomas Bros. for 10c.

Horse collars for 40 cents at Thomas Bros.

Fresh cabbage for sale by G. B. Williams.

Bridles and saddles for a song at Thomas Bros.

35 cents buy a No. 1 shirt at J. E. Fogle & Co.'s.

The Red Front is the place to buy your groceries.

Ladies' real goat button shoes at Anderson's Bazaar.

$2 buys a gents elegant calf shoe at J E Fogle & Co.'s.

Go to Tweddell for your blacksmithing, Hartford, Ky. 6 tf

Martin for watches, clocks, spectacles and jewelry.

For cheapest tobacco cotton, go to Anderson's Bazaar.

Queensware at the lowest possible price at Thomas Bros.

Men and boys caps at J. E. Fogle & Co.'s immensely cheap.

Williams Bros. boast of having the best Coffeys and Sugars.

If you want a good plow at about cost, call on Thomas Bros.

Williams Bros. have a large barrel of the best pickles to be found.

J. E. Fogle & Co. have a good line of gent's wool pants for $1.75.

The whitest and purest Tree Sugar in this market is at Williams Bros.

J. R. Phipps & Co. is headquarters for flour, meal, bran and shipstuff.

New Orleans molasses can be had at the Red Front at 40 cents per gallon.

For all kinds of the very freshest and newest groceries, call at the Red Front.

For quality and price, our spring suits cannot be equaled.

J. E. Fogle & Co.

Sullanger and Moore leave for Evansville to-morrow, with about 2,000 logs.

Wanted.—To borrow $500 on Real Estate. Address A. B. care of Herald Office. 6 4.

You can buy Arbuckle's roasted coffee from Thomas Bros. at 25 cents per pound.

A job lot of gents' standing linen collars at 5 cents apiece at Anderson's Bazaar.

Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Spades and Spading Forks for sale by Williams Bros.

A few handsome, stylish hats still left to be sold at half price at Anderson's Bazaar.

Our remnant of winter goods must go. Call and get a bargain at J. E Fogle & Co.'s.

Rev. E. M. Berry will preach at the Court House next Sunday at 11 o'clock and also at night.

Mr. G. B. Likens has opened up a three months select school at what is known as the Schroader school house.

Every dollars worth of goods bought or work done secures a ticket in Martin's Grand Free Gift Distribution.

A full list of claims allowed by the county court will be found upon the fourth page of the Herald this week.

A splendid communication from "Elmore," of Rosine, was unavoidably crowded out of our columns this week.

For flour, meal, bran and shipstuff, call at the Hartford Water Mill's store, next door to Hartford House.

J. R. Phipps & Co.

Williams Brothers is the best place to buy your Plows. They have the largest stock ever brought to this market.

Collars, hames, trace chains, backbands, and in short a complete plow harness can be had cheap at the Red Front.

Girl students shoes are having a big run at Anderson's Bazaar. They are made by Stevens and you ought to try a pair.

Thomas Bros. will receive this week 100 pieces of glassware which they will give away with baking powder. Call and get one.

The Browder Gem Society will meet at Mrs. Press Ross' on next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Williams Bros. is the best and quickest place to get the worth of your money for Blacksmith work. Their work is always warranted.

We are indebted to F. W. Long, of Beaver Dam, for a peculiar specimen of a "mustela putorius." We invite our friends to call and see it.

Thos. C. Reuder, of near Centertown, recently bought a very fine jack of Mike Roll, of Muhlenberg. Mr. Render will stand him this season.

Don't fail to call at C. R. Martin's and secure some of the best bargains you ever heard of. Also a chance at 59 handsome and valuable presents.

Why would you pay thirty-five or forty dollars for a sewing machine when you can buy "The White," the best machine in the market, for ten dollars less? You can get the "White" at Anderson's Bazaar.

Jas. E. Schroeder and Miss M T. Williams were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the Commercial Hotel by Rev. L. E. Campbell on 16th inst.

The Church Conference of the Methodist church will convene after prayer meeting to-night in Hartford. The full membership is requested to be present.

The person who came to my premises one night last week and took therefrom a brown Leghorn rooster will please return it.

G. Black Hicker.

Owing to a rush on our columns we are compelled to cut our "Personal" column short this week. We hope no one will become offended, as the Herald aims to please all.

A few nice pairs of blankets, slightly soiled, will be sold at such remarkable low prices that it will pay anyone to buy and salt them away till next winter. They are to be had at Anderson's Bazaar.

Every dog has his day, and the day for rejoicing among our poultry men has reached here at last. It was ushered in by Gauter's chicken cholera cure, which is sold on the plan of "no cure, no pay" by your druggists.

Young men wishing nice spring suits should not fail to see our goods before buying, as we will most certainly save them money. Remember $9.75 buys an elegant imported all-wool black worsted suit at Anderson's Bazaar.

Those who are indebted to the firm of Downs & Fulkerson, Ceralvo, Ky., will please call at once and settle and save cost. Mr. Downs has sold out his interest in the dry goods at this place. V. D. Fulkerson will settle old business. 8 3t

The weather was so disagreeable Sunday that there were but few in attendance at the regular quarterly meeting held at this place. Elder H. M. Ford, of the M. E. Church, preached to a small but appreciative audience Sunday at 11 o'clock, and also at night.

The ladies who are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and belong to the Ladies Aid Society of said church, are requested to meet at Mrs. J. S. Vaught's on Saturday before the first Sunday in March at 3 o'clock. We would suggest that it is very important that each member be present on this occasion.

A few dozen mens' and boy's fur hats, a little off in style but good in quality, ranging in prices from $1.25 to $3.00, will be sold for 50 cents to $1.25 These are not regular old chestnuts but were all bought in 1887, and it will be a rare opportunity for you to get a good fur hat for a very small sum of money. Call and see them at Anderson's Bazaar.

The man or woman who will pay thirty-five or forty dollars for a sewing machine, because of the time given on it, is paying a rate of interest that is ruinous in the extreme. You had better borrow the money at ten or twenty per cent. and buy "The White," you would then be getting the best machine in the market and be saving five to ten dollars in the price. Anderson's Bazaar has them.

A. A. Brown, of Sulphur Springs, who held a lucky ticket in the last monthly drawing of Louisana Lottery was in town Thursday. He held a tenth of the ticket that called for $5000 We would mildly suggest to the good people of Sulphur Springs and vicinity that those who invest in this lottery have only one chance in many thousand. So do not be carried away with the success of Mr. Brown.

Mrs. L H. Eidson and her son, Wallace, former citizens of Hartford, have left Louisville and located in Hodgenville, Larue county. While in Louisville, Mr. Wallace Eidson was one of the salesmen for Knott & Son, and became quite popular with the firm and their customers. He and another salesman from the same house have taken charge of the store in Hodgenville, formerly owned by S. R. Robertson. We predict a bright success for them.

A house near Rosine, Ky., was blown down on Sunday evening. There was no one living in the house at the time except a man and his wife. Before the most severe part of the storm had reached the house the husband and wife concluded they would be safer under the house, consequently two planks were removed and they were soon under the building. They had been under there but a few moments before the roof and half of the wall of house were blown down.

### Notice to Log Men.

For the bargains in blankets, bed comforts, gum boots, rubber hats, slickers and water proof boots, you will go to Anderson's Bazaar.

### County Court Notes.

Mrs. S. A Chapman has qualified as adm'r of Geo. W. Chapman dec'd and intestate.

G. W. Graff has been appointed road surveyor in room of Eugene Aull.

REAL ESTATE TRANFERS.

T. S. Duke &c., to W. P. Reuder lot $25.

R. T. Hoover, &c, to J. J. Hoover lot $100

J. W. Pate &c., to Trustees Goshen Church lot $30.

W. J. McIntyre &c., Jno. C. Riley lot $600.

F. P. Byrnes &c., to T. R. Wood 10 acres $140.

J. R. Taylor ex'r to J. S. Moseley 87 acres $348.

### Committee Meeting.

The members of the Democratic County Committee are hereby notified to meet in Hartford on Monday, Mar. 5, 1888, for the purpose of making arrangements to select a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and all Democratic candidates are also notified to meet with the committee at said place and on said day.

C. W. Massie, Ch'm.
McHenry Rhoads, Sec.

Everybody say our line of ginghams are beautiful. Call and see them.

J. E. Fogle & Co.

## PERSONAL.

*[Persons wishing to have notices of friends and relatives under this head will confer a favor by mailing or sending to this office.]*

Gen. S. E. Hill is in the city.

L. W. Godsey, of Shreve, was in the city Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mabel Brown gave us a pleasant call Friday.

Mr. M. H. Rhoads, of the Herald, was called to Oakville to the death-bed of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Guffy visited the family of Mr. E. B. Allen, of White Run, Saturday and Sunday.

W. H. Williams, Jr., of Louisville, came down Saturday to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. D. E. Thomas.

### "In Love."

A wave of sadness and gloom swept over our town this morning as neighbor whispered to neighbor, Malmee Thomas is dead! Two weeks of suspense has ended in a broken family circle, a widowed husband, orphan children, mourning friends, a bereaved church and Sabbath School, a paralyzed Missionary Society, and a saddened town. How fitting for the sheaf ripe unto the harvest, and heavy with fruitage to be garnered—her young life, rich with promise, ended; the young hands, ready for every good work, folded; the young feet, always duties' paths pursuing, stilled; the young lips, always sweetly smiling, closed; the young heart, at every noble impulse swelling, pulseless; seems to us premature. Yet, "my ways are not your ways," saith the Lord. While the shadows are heavy, and the way is dark, there is a star that pierces the gloom and lights up the way, and by faith we catch the angelic symphony that wooed Malmee's departing spirit, and see the hand that beckoned her to "Home, sweet Home." How heroically she fought every inch of ground! How relentless was disease! Yet the surrender was as noble as the battle, for life was heroic when the inevitable came, trustfully and sweetly relying on the truths of her holy religion, she calmly passed through the valley without a struggle. Ah! sisters, ours is the loss, the hand of our Father rests heavily upon us, and with our limited vision see only dire confusion in the ranks. May the Master incline other hands and other hearts to come up to our help in this hour of sad trial and affliction.

Our society has lost more than a mere member. It has lost a vitalizing power, a cheering voice, and a dauntless spirit; who, in this society, has not been encouraged (when the struggle seemed almost vain) by Malmee Thomas' enthusiastic and missionary zeal?—always at her post; ready at all times for any duty that was laid upon her, and while we mourn our own loss, and feel that the efforts of our society are greatly hindered by this sad providence; and while we ask Our Father to let her mantle fall on one worthy to bear so sacred a legacy, let us not forget the home, where shadows seem to rest in ominous gloom, nor the hearts so bruised and bleeding. Pray God that his grace may be sufficient for the sorrowing husband, and that in His bosom He bear the little lambs.

Hartford, Feb. 17, 1888.

[Read before the Woman's Missionary Society.]

*Whereas*, God in his wisdom has laid his chastening rod upon us by removing from our midst our dearly beloved sister and colaborer, Malmee Thomas, and whereas, in view of her bright christian life and unwavering hope and trust, that were an anchor sure and steadfast, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Malmee Thomas our society has sustained a loss of one of its best and most zealous members.

Resolved, That we tender to her bereaved husband and sorrowing family our deepest sympathies in this deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family, spread upon the records of our society, and furnished the Hartford Herald and Kentucky Progress for publication.

Anna Chapeze,
Mary Collins, } Com.
Belle Glenn,

### Malmee Thomas.

It is with feelings of no ordinary sadness that we chronicle the death of Mrs. Malmee Thomas, which occurred February 16. She was just in the perfectness of a glorious womanhood, and life was all bright and beautiful. Her nature partook of her birth-month, June, and she was bright and cheerful to all whom she met. But it was in woman's special sphere—home—that she was most to be admired and appreciated. A loving wife, a tender mother, a dutiful daughter, a hospitable housekeeper, surely the sunlight of home went when they buried Malmee 'neath the sod. That her coming caused joy in the celestial world, we who knew her christian life have no doubt. Buoyant in her religion as in all else, she had no fears, but quietly fell asleep, and her most fitting epitaph is found in the grief of her family and friends, showing that of her it may be truly said: "She hath done what she could." A Friend.

$2.25 for all-wool filling overcoats.
$2 00 for boy's good overcoats.
$1 50 for mens' full-stock boots.
$1.15 for boy's full-stock boots.
20 to 40c for mens' best quality caps.
90c for genuine buck gloves.

These are the ruling prices for closing out winter stock at

Anderson's Bazaar.

### BEAVER DAM.

Prof. W. B. Miller has opened a select school at Liberty, with encouraging prospects.

Prof. Phillips, formerly of Butler county, is conducting the spring term of the Beaver Dam school.

Quite a quantity of stock has been purchased and shipped recently by our fellow-townsman, B. F. Gray.

The Sunday School at this place is growing in interest, and the prospects are flattering for a good school when spring opens.

Rev. D. J. K. Maddox met with the Baptist Church at this place on Saturday last, and will probably accept the call to its pastorship.

A very successful meeting was closed at Liberty Church Sunday night, Feb. 12th, conducted by Rev. L. E. Campbell. Members of all denominations participated and worshipped together with that unity of spirit which indicated that they were all born of the same spirit. Your scribe is no theologian by any means, but from his guilty distance, this looks like the religion of the Bible to him.

Personal.—Mr. A. A. Brown, of Sulphur Springs, has been in town several days. Miss Annie Tabor, of Sulphur Springs, visited her sister, Mrs. Dr. Bean, last week. Mr. I. C. Renfrow, of Fredonia, has been mixing with his many friends here for several days. Misses Emma and Fannie Barnes spent Saturday night and Sunday in town. Miss Emma has secured the school at Cromwell. Mrs. Ringo, of Daviess county, is visiting her sister, Mrs Wm. Grey. John G. Barnes, of Caneyville, is visiting friends here. Our young friend, Mr. Shelby Taylor, has returned from a trip out West. Uncle Nick Shultz, one of our oldest citizens, living near this place, is very ill. Elhanan Chinn continues very sick.

Our town was visited Sunday night by a young cyclone, which certainly compares with the regular Westerners. It seemed to swoop down on its prey and handle it as a plaything. Coming over the ridge, skirting the northwest, it first struck a new stable just completed and owned by J. H. Nave. The whole top was torn off and borne on the wings of the storm a distance of seventy-five yards, when it struck the top of Mrs. Eliza Poyner's house, tearing into the roof, demolishing the chimney and breaking through the gable end. It next struck an old-fashioned log barn, shedded and boxed in, owned by Oscar Stevens, and almost destroyed the building, leaving the walls only a few feet high. A little cottage building occupied by Mrs. Ida Paxton was unroofed. Happily she and her children were not hurt, though badly scared.

The storm-path led on into Hayti, where the residences of Wm. Barnes, Joe Berry and others were demolished. The colored people were all at church at the time, thus escaping death. We have heard of but slight damage outside of town. Rural.

### COLLEGE NOTES.

Beware the "Delinquent List."

Give us some more stepping stones.

"Who to patronize"—parse "who."

Who says "fake" is not a good word?

More Logarithms for the class in Higher Algebra.

The best students are found at General Exercises.

Prof. Rhoads was greatly missed during his stay in Frankfort last week.

The Adelphians call the new students "Fresh Fish." The R. E. C.'s dub them the "New Kids."

Several of the boys were not at church Sunday evening because of the "inclemency of the weather." (?)

The class in Advanced Grammar strike many nice things—for instance, analyze and parse this sentence: "Exactly so, replied the pendulum."

The "newest" is the auction house of Messrs.———&———, where old boots, neckties, hats, &c., are readily disposed of—more book-keepers wanted.

Archimedes said that if he had a lever of sufficient length and a fulcrum properly located, he could move the world. The class in Philosophy are anxious to demonstrate.

Wanted—That kind of singing at General Ex. that puts a good taste in one's mouth; new song books and "lots of 'em;" young men not to spit on the floor; young ladies not to talk on the stairs; the proper pronunciation of "Inquiry" and "parallelopipedon;" an interpreter of hieroglyphics for the Elementary Algebra class, and a hatchet for the Art room.

All day, all night, I can hear the jar
Of the "joint committee," and near and far
It thrills with its muffled ominous sound,
And a whisper of "fined" and "play" comes
'round,
And I wonder "what's the tuck."
That sad-eyed committee, with voices low,
(For when outside the caucus their tongues
move slow,)
Yet I catch a word, just here and there,
And I know by the Adelphian'edowneest-air
That the R. E. C.'s have struck.

Yddet.

### BORN.

It is a boy, and James K. P. Thomson is a happy papa.

### BARRETT'S FERRY.

Rev. Robt. Brandon, of the Christian church, preached Sunday and Sunday night at New Baymus school house.

Mr. David W. Smith is very low with lung trouble. The Priest from Whitesville, visited him a few days ago and absolved the acts of his past life. Miss Eddie Petty still lingers. It is hoped that the brittle thread, which seems at times almost severed may grow strong and that she may yet recover. Mr. Henry Hurt's condition is perhaps, a little better. Mr. Wiley Shook is not any better. Mr. Thos. G Smith is still improving. Mrs. Mary M. Loyd, aged 90 years, living at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Nat Wallace, Breckinridge county, fell on the floor a few days ago and hurt her hip and back. Taking in consideration her extreme old old age, it is very doubtful whether or not she will recover. Mr. John Gentry is still poorly with lung trouble.

Mrs. W. H. Davidson, of Rockvale, Breckinridge county, was summoned to the bedside of her brother, Mr. Dan Smith last Friday.

There are no less than 20,000 logs above this point, most of which will be run the first rise in Rough river. L.

### ROSINE.

Elsie Childs died on the 14th inst., and was interred at the cemetery near Mt. Pleasant Church. The parents have our deepest sympathy. Two of their boys have died recently. He was a promising young man.

The late spring weather has caused some of our industrious farmers to burn plant beds.

Dr. White attended the very able lecture given the night of the 16th inst. to the Rosine students by Prof. Hayward. He spoke nearly two hours and a half. The attendance was good.

The subject for the debating society next Friday night is as follows: Resolved, that the intemperent use of ardent spirits is a greater evil than war. Affirmative—Dick Beck, J. M. Ragland, Jeff Havens and Lissie Tabor. Negative—J. L. Liles, W. L. Havern, J. S. and R. R. Wedding.

Lonnie White returned from an extended trip to Louisville last week.

Miss Bertha Gibson, of Hartford, is visiting her sister, Miss Dora. Miss Bertha is an admirable young lady.

The young ladies literary society here will do good work. They meet Saturday at 2 o'clock. J. M. R.

### BEDA NEWS.

February 20, 1888.

Our town presented a very business-like appearance last week. Trade was quite good.

Joe H. Stevens has bought the J. H. James farm, two miles north of here, and will move to it soon.

C. R. Stevens sold his farm on Rough creek to John P. Foster for $1,000 Clayte has bought the Milton Tichenor farm, near Centertown, and has moved to it. We regret to part with Mr. Stevens, for he is a good citizen.

Wm Moreland has moved to his father-in-law's, Mr. Kerns, near here.

The many friends of our townsman, John L. Barnett, would have been glad had he gotten the remunerative position offered him by Mr. Sparks some time since, but we are pleased to have him remain with us.

Our friend, Joshua Benton, after being confined to his bed for some time, is able to be at work again.

Uncle Irad Hipsley has had a neat and comfortable house built on his farm, and Tom Tanner has moved into the same.

Joe Thomasson occupies the new residence he built on the land bought of O. B. Chapman.

R. A. Rowan has his neat little residence nearly completed.

A number of farmers have commenced sowing oats. A large number of tobacco beds have been burnt and sowed; in fact, our people are determined to spread themselves this year in their endeavors to make good crops.

Why don't some of our neighbor friends make some maple, or if they rather, some "tree" sugar?

Miss Lula Thixton, of Owensboro, will teach a subscription school at this place this spring and summer. Miss Thixton has a splendid education, and comes highly recommended as a capable teacher.

Mr. S. R Bennett is still sick of typhoid fever at his father's, B. M. Bennett.

Mr. W. O Lile has been confined to his bed the last month with a very painful leg.

Henry, youngest son of Jasper Sandefur, died a week ago, after a lingering illness.

An infant, four months old, of Jesse N. Hudson's died on the morning of the 16th inst., of croup. The friends and relatives of the afflicted parents deeply sympathize with them in the loss of their sprightly babe.

Mr. Benj. Woodward died of typhoid-pneumonia at the residence of the late J. Harvey Woodward on the night of the 15th inst. Loved and esteemed by all who knew him, his death occurring in the prime of manhood, cast a gloom over the entire community. His bereaved companion and children deserve the hearty sympathy of all.

The meeting conducted by Rev. R. A. Stevens at this place is still in progress.

Miss Greer, of near Whitesville, has been visiting in Beda and community a week or two.

Charley Godshaw and Herbert Sanders spent Saturday night in Kinderhook, serenading the good people thereof. Rambler.

### ABBIEVILLE.

Now, Mr. Editors, you may be sure,
This letter of mine will be very poor,
For everything around Abbieville
Seems more than usual on a standstill.
And they don't seem to care at all
If my letters from the standard fall
So far below, that once begun,
Will loose their readers one by one.
They seem not to know, they can interest
lend,
Or that for news I on them depend;
But the mill may rest, and the whistle, too,
For we have enough corn bread to do,
But the news that I have got to sing
Is quite a different kind of thing,
For it soon gets stale if kept on hand,
And ceases to be in ready demand,
For whatever else a newspaper has to do
It should be first to tell what's new,
And leave the old for the lesser sheet,
That is content but to repeat.

Miss Lula Cox has gone to take charge of a school at Lewis' Station.

Mr. Jas. Allen, of Dakota, who is visiting relatives and friends in this State, in company with Mr. Archie Cox and Misses Sallie Cox and Emma Baird, of Glenuville, were the guests of Mrs Dr. Cox recently.

Mr. Walter Hedrick and wife have left for Indiana, where they will make their future home.

Much sleet in the winter, sometimes costs
us dear,
But it is sure to be followed by a good fruit
year. Grazia.

### Notice.

We take this method to say to all of our friends who have so kindly and liberally promised us aid in the rebuilding of our church house in Hartford, and also to those who have promised to contribute whenever we were ready to go to work, that we are now making our contracts, which will demand the immediate use of funds, therefore we would most respectfully request our friends to make payment at once, either to the Treasurer of the Committee, T. J. Smith, or to myself as agent of the committee. In giving this notice, and making this call upon our subscribers and friends, we do not wish to make the impression that the cost of our contemplated building has been fully ascertained or that we have a sufficiency of means subscribed to complete such a house as will meet the wants of the community, but what we mean to say is that we have received sufficient encouragement to justify us in beginning, relying confidently upon many unwritten pledges, promises and prospects for the means to enable us to finish and furnish our house. To this end our agent has been instructed not to relax his efforts until at least one more thousand dollars shall have been added to our subscription.

Hoping to receive a ready and cheerful response from our friends in behalf of the committee, we humbly thank you for your liberality, and extend our greetings and kind wishes.

J. S. Coleman, Agent.

P. S.—Those residing in other and distant neighborhoods may remit by check, postal order or registered letter to either the Treasurer or Agent. 7-4

### POINT PLEASANT.

Farmers are making preparations for spring work and have secured hands for the season.

The baptizing at this place which was to have taken place February 12th, was postponed until the second Sunday in March on account of bad weather and roads.

Rev. L. W. Tichenor, of this place, who is now at Russellville school, says he is well pleased with the school, and wants the boys to come up and see him.

Rev. D. J. K. Maddox preached at this place at his regular meeting Saturday and Sunday.

Wm. Iglehart sold his crop of tobacco recently for $8 per 100 pounds. We are glad to see tobacco advancing in price, hope it may get better still.

J. S. Iglehart is talking of moving to his new house soon.

Bennett & Co. will soon have their mill ready for sawing again.

The exhibition given by the Equality Brass Band at Equality church on Friday night 10 inst., was a grand one; music by the Brass Band and also String band in connection with vocal music and a fine selection of dialogues and comic pieces.

Preparations are being made for a larger crop of tobacco this year than common. Very little of last year's crop has been sold yet.

J. D. Bell recently sold ten mules which brought him $1,000.

The damage done to stock during the recent sleet was not so great as many expected. Anchonemo.

### May Dramatic Festival to be Given in Louisville, Headed by Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett.

Louisville still keeps up to the times; she is now to have a grand Dramatic Festival, next May 10, 11 and 12 in the Music Hall of the Southern Exposition Building. The two greatest living tragedians, Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, supported by their powerful dramatic company of fifty artists, selected by Mr. Barrett from nearly two thousand applicants. It is probable that only once in a life time, the lovers of high art, will have the opportunity of seeing two such masters together of histrionic impersonations. All who can afford to go, should not lose this great chance. It will take place in the most pleasant part of the year (middle of spring.) The following repertoire of Shakspear's plays will be given:

Thursday, May 10—Hamlet; Mr. Booth as Hamlet, Mr. Barrett as Laertes. Friday, May 11—King Lear; Mr. Booth as Lear, Mr. Barrett as Edgar. Saturday, May 12, matinee, Othello—Mr. Booth as Iago, Mr. Barrett as Othello. Saturday night, Julius Cæsar—Mr. Booth as Brutus, Mr. Barrett as Cassius.

Every play will be given with all the original scenery, costumes, etc., as produced at the Academy of Music in New York. The scenery and appointments of Julius Cæsar cost twelve thousand dollars; in this production, two hundred people will take part. The scale of prices to see this grand entertainment will be cheaper than at any other place where they have appeared, and Louisville is the only place where the original scenery will be used, outside of New York. The seating capacity of the Music Hall is nearly four thousand. The following scale of prices will prevail: General admission, $1; reserved seats, single nights, $2; season ticket, (reserved seats,) 4 performances, $6, which is very near the same price paid to witness one performance at other places. All railroads will give reduced rates. For full information, address only, James B. Camp, Business Manager, P. O. 63, Louisville, Ky.

### MARRIED.

Holloway—Alford—A. C. Holloway, who is 42 years of age and Miss Viola Alford, who is 15 years old, were married at the residence of her parents Wm. Alford on 16th inst., near White Run.

Kelly—Crowe—G. P Kelly, a promising young lawyer, Ætna, Ky., and Miss Ida Crow, of near Fordsville, were married on 16th inst., at the bride's home. Success to the contracting parties.

Murray-Ficklin.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Robert Ficklin, Mr. James K. Murray to Miss Sua Ficklin, Rev. J. S. Taylor, officiating. Both the bride and groom had a twin sister present at the wedding.

May the clouds and sunshine be so equally
blended,
As down the river of life you glide,
That naught but the silvery sparkle of hope
Shall fall on thy eventide.
Forest Home, Ky.

### DIED.

Morgan—Mr. T. C. Morgan, of near Newville, Ky., died of pneumonia on last Friday eve and was buried at Green Brier church Sunday at 2 o'clock.

**Ladies' five, six and seven dollar NEW-MARKETS at three dollars and seventy-five cents, and childs' CLOAKS at HALF PRICE at Anderson's Bazaar.** 8 3

### Important.

Those jurymen who served at the last November term of Circuit Court can get their money by calling on

S K. Cox, Hartford.

**I am now receiving the largest stock of FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE ever brought to Hartford, and I must say it is the most carefully selected stock, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.**

**Please give me a call. Respectfully,**

8 3 **S. A. WILLIAMS.**

### Estray Notice.

Taken up by J. W. Ragland, Rosine, Ohio county Ky., one red and white spotted heifer, three years old, no mark; valued at $10 by Martin Keith and J. W. Ragland, living near Rosine. Given under my hand this January 20, 1888. C. G. Crowder, J. P. O. C.
7-4

**The best Sewing Machine in the market is the WHITE, and it is sold much cheaper than other machines. You can get them only at Anderson's Bazaar.** 8 3

**Remember that I have added CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE to my immense stock of Furniture. S. A. WILLIAMS.**
83t

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**MONARCH WAGON**

Is NOT EXCELLED by any in the land, and in fact have few equals. Why buy wagons from a distance when you have a much better wagon offered you made so near at home? Anyone in need of a wagon will find it to their interest to investigate. Call and be convinced. Every Wagon warranted.

W. T. KING, Agent, Hartford.

**Children Cry**
FOR PITCHER'S
**Castoria**

Centaur Liniment is the most wonderful Pain-Curer the world has ever known.

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**Tobacco Warehouse**
*W. S. EDWARDS & CO., Props.,*
North side Main St., bet. 10th and 11th, Louisville, Kentucky.

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Auction Sales Daily. Prompt Returns Made. Four Months' Storage Free. 13 1y

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**Big Bargains in Watches, Jewelry**
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REMEMBER THE PLACE.
119 East Main Street, OWENSBORO, KY.
And Main St., Rockport, Ind.

No. 740, two blades, Buck horn Handle, 70 cents each.
No. 722, two blades, Bone Handle, 50 cents each.
No. 711, two blades, Buck-horn Handle, 50 cents each.

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## ALLOWANCES

### Of the Ohio Court of Claims Made at the October Term, 1887, and the January Term, 1888,

And are Payable From the Levy of 1888.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen, Chris hauling | $1 50 |
| Austin, E F repairing bridge | 5 00 |
| Basket, O B conveying pauper | 10 00 |
| Bradley, J W 3 sign boards | 1 50 |
| Barnes, D F hauling | 3 00 |
| Barnett, E P surveying, &c | 15 00 |
| Barnhill, J W post mortem exm'n | 5 00 |
| Basham, E H lumber, &c | 4 00 |
| Byers, J D holding 2 inquests | 12 00 |
| Bradley, J W sign boards | 3 25 |
| Bunger, G W guarding lunatic | 2 00 |
| Crowder, M B road bed | 29 00 |
| Cox, L T post mortem exm'n | 5 00 |
| Canan, J H C holding inquest | 6 00 |
| Chinn, C C sign board | 50 |
| Cooper & Sutton pauper shroud | 4 50 |
| Chambliss, J B convy'ng lunatic | 6 90 |
| Chamblis, W L convy'ng lunatic | 13 75 |
| Cox, Albert work on road | 4 90 |
| Cole, J N work on road | 1 50 |
| Edge, J new bridge, &c | 31 25 |
| Ford, Ben lumber, &c | 34 03 |
| Fuqua, Sam conveying pauper | 4 00 |
| Fuqua, Sam new bridge | 12 00 |
| Gilstrap, Thos pauper shroud | 4 00 |
| Goode, D C work on road | 20 35 |
| Glenn, J S (2 cases) gd'n ad litem | 5 00 |
| Hoops, Chas con pauper | 3 00 |
| Hartford Herald Co | 40 80 |
| Hoover, J C medical aid | 23 60 |
| Hamilton, G S repairing bridge | 3 00 |
| Hocker, V C 3 sign boards | 1 50 |
| Insuring Court House | 300 00 |
| Jett, T S lumber, &c | 1 97 |
| Kramer, T J con prisoner | 7 50 |
| Kimmel, D W road bed | 45 00 |
| King, Z N hauling, &c | 7 50 |
| Lake, J W hauling | 3 00 |
| Marroitt, E H & J H road bed | 8 00 |
| Maddox, J D holding inquest | 5 00 |
| Mauzy, W H jail guard | 1 50 |
| Muffett, B D con pauper | 5 00 |
| McKinley, W B new bridge | 10 00 |
| Martin, G W guarding prisoner | 4 00 |
| McKiley, Joe holding inquest | 6 00 |
| Miller, John work on road | 2 50 |
| Miller, Jas P lumber, &c | 3 75 |
| Pemberton, W D sign boards | 4 00 |
| Reid, Lycurgus, holding inquest | 4 05 |
| Ralph, Marion new bridge | 20 00 |
| Rhoads, Malden new bridge | 12 20 |
| Roach, L M hauling | 3 75 |
| Rowe, W P & Son pauper shroud | 13 35 |
| Smith & Kaufman pauper shroud | 11 90 |
| Stahl, S S boarding lunatic | 3 75 |
| Schroader, W L work on road | 25 00 |
| Swain, P A spikes, &c | 2 50 |
| Stown, Virge lumber, &c | 4 15 |
| Snell, Thos B chairs | 12 00 |
| Taylor, B W holding inquest | 3 40 |
| Taylor, G W repairing bridges, &c | 16 00 |
| Thomas, W P guarding prisoner | 8 00 |
| Tatum, W F lumber | 6 25 |
| Tilford, W B R & B Com'r 1886 | 20 00 |
| Ward, Mrs M J timber, &c | 1 00 |
| Wilson, J E hauling | 1 50 |
| Ward, Harvey building culvert | 4 00 |
| Ward, Dillis building culvert | 4 00 |
| Walker, E D road bed | 10 00 |
| Wilson, F M & S D road bed | 48 32 |
| Wright, A J caring for pauper | 10 00 |

APPROPRIATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bartlett District | $300 00 |
| Buford District | 300 00 |
| Centertown District | 300 00 |
| Cromwell and Stewartsville | 450 00 |
| Ellis District | 250 00 |
| Fordsville District | 300 00 |
| Hartford N | 200 00 |
| Hartford S | 450 00 |
| Rockport District | 350 00 |
| Rosine District | 600 00 |
| Sulphur Springs District | 200 00 |

JURORS IN EVERLY CASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Blair, Jno | $1 50 |
| Faught, T H | 1 50 |
| Felix, Jno J | 1 50 |
| Liles, J C | 1 50 |
| McDowell, M P | 1 50 |
| Patton, J T | 1 50 |
| Sullenger, E L | 1 50 |
| Stevens, J P | 1 50 |
| Samuels, W S | 1 50 |
| Tinsley, Wood | 1 50 |
| Taylor, L L | 1 50 |
| Woodward, E C | 1 50 |

SALARIES COUNTY OFFICERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loney, L P County Supt | | $720 00 |
| Morton, Dr J S., p. h. physician | | 150 00 |
| Massie, C W County Judge | | 600 00 |
| Pendleton, C M County Att'y | | 600 00 |
| Balls T F | pauper coffin | $5 00 |
| Brown W Logan | " | 3 00 |
| Bunger L T | " | 5 00 |
| Basham E H | " | 3 00 |
| Bennett J C (2) | " | 10 00 |
| Childs S D | " | 5 00 |
| Dexter J S | " | 5 00 |
| Frazier E C | " | 5 00 |
| Igleheart W (2) | " | 8 00 |
| Miller D L | " | 5 00 |
| Stewart W H | " | 3 00 |
| Watts H P | " | 3 00 |
| Wise Wm | " | 5 00 |
| Williams J C (2) | " | 10 00 |
| Autry W | pauper committee | $40 00 |
| Same | " | 25 00 |
| Aull A S | " | 15 00 |
| Same | " | 25 00 |
| Baird T A | " | 50 00 |
| Johnson C | " | 25 00 |
| McKinley J | " | 25 00 |
| Stewart, J C | " | 65 00 |
| Stratton T C | " | 65 00 |
| Taylor G W | " | 25 00 |
| Ashley Val | viewing | $1 00 |
| Bartlett J | " | 1 00 |
| Baughn J W | " | 1 00 |
| Chinn Elijah | " | 2 00 |
| Craw Elijah | " | 1 00 |
| Fulkerson J B | " | 2 00 |
| Galcomb J M | " | 1 00 |
| Gray D W | " | 2 00 |
| Helsley D R | " | 1 00 |
| Huff J H | " | 1 00 |
| Igleheart J | " | 1 00 |
| Jarvis H H | " | 1 00 |
| Jeffries Thos | " | 1 00 |
| Lee J S | " | 1 00 |
| Lake J B | " | 1 00 |
| Morris W H | " | 1 00 |
| McKernan F | " | 1 00 |
| Miller C F | " | 1 00 |
| Rhoads S G | " | 1 00 |
| Renfrow Mark | " | 1 00 |
| Render R T | " | 1 00 |
| Smith J B | " | 1 00 |
| Smith W H | " | 1 00 |
| Wallace Sam | " | 1 00 |
| Arbuckle, L | election officer | $4 00 |
| Awtry Wm | " | 4 00 |
| Allord P H | " | 4 00 |
| Ambrose W E | " | 4 80 |
| Aull A S | " | 4 00 |
| Axton L M | " | 5 60 |
| Brackin W L S | " | 5 60 |
| Brown S R | " | 5 80 |
| Bennett A G | " | 2 00 |
| Berryman J N | " | 2 00 |
| Bozarth S | " | 5 60 |
| Boarman J H | " | 4 00 |
| Bartlett W W | " | 4 00 |
| Byers Jas D | " | 4 00 |
| Cope S R | " | 6 40 |
| Chapman O B | " | 2 00 |
| Condict W F | " | 5 60 |
| Cummins H S | " | 2 00 |
| Cooper E H | " | 4 00 |
| Coleman J W | " | 2 95 |
| Carson J L | " | 6 00 |
| Cooper E T | " | 2 40 |
| Duncan R | " | 4 00 |
| Ewell W P | " | 4 00 |
| Fulkerson V D | " | 4 00 |
| Field B L | " | 4 00 |
| Field C L | " | 4 00 |
| Ferguson B F | " | 4 00 |
| Ford H T | " | 4 00 |
| Godshaw A | " | 4 00 |
| Gaines W W | " | 4 00 |
| Gordon W A | " | 4 00 |
| Hamilton J | " | 4 00 |
| Hodges A | " | 4 00 |
| Hudson J N | " | 4 00 |
| Haynes A | " | 4 00 |
| Jones M L | " | 4 00 |
| King J W | " | 4 00 |
| King H O | " | 4 00 |
| Leach J M | " | 4 00 |
| Liles W O | " | 2 00 |
| Martin W H | " | 4 00 |
| Mitchell B F | " | 4 00 |
| Miller J D | " | 4 00 |
| Miller R A | " | 6 40 |
| Miller Virgil | " | 2 00 |
| Morton David | " | 4 00 |
| McKinley Joe | " | 4 00 |
| Newton Ben | " | 4 00 |
| Phipps S N | " | 4 00 |
| Patton J H | " | 4 00 |
| Remler W P | " | 5 00 |
| Rowe W I | " | 4 00 |
| Rhoads S G | " | 5 70 |
| Ragland J M | " | 4 00 |
| Ragland J W | " | 4 00 |
| Rowan A C | " | 4 00 |
| Ross A H | " | 4 00 |
| Reid M J | " | 2 00 |
| Robertson C S | " | 2 00 |
| Stewart T A | " | 2 00 |
| Stewart J J | " | 4 00 |
| Stewart W N | " | 4 00 |
| Stevens R A | " | 4 00 |
| Taylor W B | " | 6 40 |
| Taylor Zack | " | 2 95 |
| Tabor J W | " | 6 00 |
| Taylor Joe | " | 2 00 |
| Wade W C | " | 4 00 |
| Wilson J E | " | 4 00 |
| Allen Chris | plowing | $3 00 |
| Astum D B | " | 3 00 |
| Axton Marion | " | 4 50 |
| Ashby J I | " | 3 00 |
| Bean T H | " | 6 00 |
| Baldwin W M | " | 5 25 |
| Baughn J W & C M Ralph | " | 3 00 |
| Brown Wallace | " | 4 50 |
| Brown O B | " | 1 50 |
| Brown Wallace | " | 4 50 |
| Barnes D F | " | 1 50 |
| Brown Childs | " | 3 00 |
| Boyd Buck | " | 3 00 |
| Barnes E S | " | 1 50 |
| Bennett J S | " | 3 00 |
| Beau W R | " | 2 62½ |
| Beau Caleb | " | 6 00 |
| Brown J A | " | 1 50 |
| Bellamy J A | " | 3 75 |
| Bell A T | " | 2 25 |
| Bennett Jos | " | 4 50 |
| Haize Jas M | " | 1 50 |
| Bell T B | " | 75 |
| Bell R F | " | 2 25 |
| Bell Robt | " | 5 25 |
| Bannon J W | " | 1 50 |
| Bennett J S | " | 3 00 |
| Barnett Ellen | " | 1 50 |
| Brumfield Sylvester | " | 3 00 |
| Bennett S A | " | 3 00 |
| Black H T | " | 3 00 |
| Christian Jas | " | 2 25 |
| Crow Elijah | " | 3 75 |
| Chambliss Wm | " | 2 50 |
| Campbell Chas | " | 3 00 |
| Chinn Elijah | " | 6 00 |
| Chinn J B | " | 1 50 |
| Cundiff R R | " | 2 25 |
| Cook W W | " | 1 50 |
| Crow Isaac A | " | 3 00 |
| Cain A H | " | 2 25 |
| Cope S R | " | 3 00 |
| Douglass C D | " | 2 25 |
| Duke J D | " | 3 00 |
| Davenport T B | " | 1 50 |
| Daniel Steve | " | 6 00 |
| Eskridge Joe | " | 2 25 |
| Ezell Jeremiah | " | 1 50 |
| Faught T H | " | 3 00 |
| Foreman E D | " | 4 50 |
| Ford Wm | " | 3 00 |
| Fulkerson J B | " | 1 50 |
| Fulkerson R J | " | 3 00 |
| Felix J T | " | 2 25 |
| Felix W L | " | 1 50 |
| Graff G W | " | 3 00 |
| Hobdy Richard | " | 3 00 |
| Hubb Singleton | " | 4 50 |
| Haynes P E | " | 2 25 |
| Hoover Garrison | " | 3 00 |
| Hammonds L H | " | 3 00 |
| Hedden E | " | 7 50 |
| Hinton Buck | " | 1 50 |
| Haynes S J | " | 7 50 |
| Hodskins W H | " | 3 00 |
| Hocker W R W | " | 3 00 |
| Howard W F | " | 1 50 |
| Hill J W | " | 1 50 |
| Hoover L L S | " | 4 50 |
| Hiesey Thos | " | 2 25 |
| Hines J W | " | 2 25 |
| Igleheart Mary | " | 1 50 |
| Jackson W H | " | 1 50 |
| Johnson W E | " | 6 00 |
| Jones W R | " | 3 00 |
| Kirk A E | " | 1 50 |
| Leach J W | " | 3 00 |
| Leach Wm | " | 3 00 |
| Leach W P | " | 3 00 |
| Miller Cicero | " | 3 00 |
| Morris Ben | " | 1 50 |
| Miller R M | " | 4 50 |
| Miller J F | " | 6 00 |
| Maddox J L R | " | 1 50 |
| Midkiff W P | " | 3 00 |
| Mitchell J Buck | " | 3 00 |
| Miller W W | " | 5 25 |
| Marlow C C | " | 1 50 |
| Miller Virgil | " | 1 50 |
| Miller J H | " | 1 50 |
| May E | " | 8 25 |
| Martin J D | " | 4 50 |
| Marlin Kinch | " | 1 50 |
| Myers J A | " | 3 00 |
| McKinley Joe | " | 1 50 |
| O'Bannon G L | " | 7 50 |
| Peters Jasper | " | 3 75 |
| Powers G W | " | 1 50 |
| Parks D M | " | 1 50 |
| Pirtle F W | " | 3 00 |
| Patton J T | " | 3 00 |
| Payne Seth | " | 1 50 |
| Patton T J | " | 1 50 |
| Park Wm | " | 4 50 |
| Pirtle A R | " | 3 00 |
| Petty Jos | " | 4 50 |
| Quisenberry A | " | 4 50 |
| Rogers L | " | 1 00 |
| Riley W J | " | 1 50 |
| Raley Clarence | " | 1 50 |
| Renfrow Mark | " | 3 00 |
| Rogers Magdalene | " | 1 50 |
| Stevens W H | " | 3 75 |
| Smith W H | " | 1 50 |
| Sullenger B F | " | 2 25 |
| Swope B L | " | 3 00 |
| Sanderfur J B | " | 3 00 |
| Stewart R A | " | 2 25 |
| Smith G N | " | 9 75 |
| Stevens A C | " | 3 00 |
| Shroader Cal | " | 4 50 |
| Shown Peter | " | 3 00 |
| Shown Virgil | " | 4 50 |
| Stevens C W | " | 1 50 |
| Sharp S F | " | 5 25 |
| Sanderfur C M | " | 1 50 |
| Samler Thos | " | 1 50 |
| Stevens Louule | " | 3 00 |
| Stevens S L | " | 6 00 |
| Spurrier J D | " | 2 25 |
| Taylor J W | " | 1 50 |
| C G Taylor | " | 2 25 |
| Taylor Thos | " | 5 25 |
| Tatum W F | " | 1 50 |
| Woods Green | " | 3 00 |
| White C C | " | 2 25 |
| Woodward C L | " | 8 25 |
| Wedding C T | " | 4 50 |
| Whitely S F | " | 2 25 |
| Westerfield J C | " | 7 50 |
| Westerfield W H | " | 6 00 |
| Ward Martha J | " | 1 50 |
| Westerfield W D | " | 8 25 |
| Williams E R | " | 1 50 |
| Wilson J E | " | 1 50 |
| Williams M J | " | 3 00 |
| Yates A F | " | 3 00 |
| York Geo | " | 3 00 |
| Yates J F | " | 3 00 |

Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Manufactured by proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure. Largest bottle in the market. All druggists sell it.

A pennyworth of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow. Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy will tone up and renovate the stomach, giving good digestion, without which no man can be mirthful.

### Why He Couldn't Join.

"My friend," said a prohibitionist "have you joined the cold-water army?"

"No" replied the partner addressed, "but I'm going to next summer."

"But why don't you join the cold-water army now?"

"Well, you see I'm a milkman, and have to use hot water now to keep the milk from freezing. I'll be with you later.—Ex.

Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla Regulate the Regulator. The best blood purifier—largest bottle in the market. Manufactured by proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure. Sold by all druggists.

### Peace on Earth

Awaits that countless army of martyrs whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial tonic nervines, pursued with reasonable persistence. Easier, pleasanter and safer this than to awash the victualling department with pseudo-tonics, alcoholic or the reverse, beef extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is the providential recuperent of weak nerves, and this glorious franchise being usually the consequences of sound digestion and increased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both is productive also of repose at the required time. Not unrefreshed awakens the individual who uses it, but vigorous, clear headed and tranquil. Use the Bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and billiousness. feb

Storm Calendar and Weather Forecasts for 1888, by Rev. Irl R. Hicks, with explanations of the "Great Jovian Period," upon which our planet is now entering, mailed to any address, on receipt of a two cent postage stamp. Write plainly your name, post-office and State to the Dr. J. H. McLean Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo. 5m3

### The "Destroyer" Deprived of His Prey.

In the long records of human misery, disease and death, Consumption has, for ages, occupied a prominent and dreadful distinction as the "fell destroyer," and to this ominous prominence this tenacious and deadly disease is well entitled. Close upon its heels, in the characteristics of deadliness and pain and the extent to which it prevails, comes Cancer—the fruitful source of unspeakable distress, the dreadful and ever-present assailment of health, hope and happiness. The following cases, given in the voluntary testimony of the writers, show how closely to the brink of death these diseases brought two sufferers in the same family, and how under Providence and by the use of a simple, well-known and wonderfully efficacious remedy, they were rescued from the deadly peril and restored to health and vigor. We commend this experience to the reader, and particularly to those who themselves suffer from similar diseases, or who have friends or relatives in whose restoration to health they are interested:

HARRISON, Washington Co., Ga., July 6, 1887.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga:

Gentlemen—In February, 1882, I commenced having hemorrhages of the lungs. They alarmed me very much, because consumption had carried off both my parents, three brothers and three sisters. I felt very badly and I had a very severe cough, and bled much from the lungs. Last June, a year ago, I took a course of two dozen bottles of S. S. S. The medicine at once had a beneficial effect. When I ceased taking it I was in splendid health, and I have not been sick since then. I regard S. S. S as a wonderful blood purifier and builder-up of the system. It certainly cured me, and I do not now fear any further trouble from consumption. Yours, etc.,

A. W. GUIN.

HARRISON, Washington Co., Ga., July 6, 1887.

Gentlemen—Over nine years ago a Cancer developed on my nose. Its course ran steadily until the septum was entirely destroyed, and the disease had nearly eaten through the upper lip. The Cancer had a surface on my nose and lip of about four inches. I had two doctors, attending me all the time, but they were unable to arrest the progress of the malady. My lungs were affected, I had a terrible cough and a number of hemorrhages. I inherited consumption, that evil having carried off nearly all my father's people. My father had hemorrhages and affected lungs, and he was cured by S. S. S. His cure suggested that maybe S. S. S. would do me some good. About a year ago I began taking the Swift Specific and have taken now only about thirty bottles. The effect of the medicine was to stop the sloughing of the Cancer and to very much improve the condition of my lungs. The Cancer has gradually yielded to the S. S. S. until now the lip is entirely healed, the nostrils are filling up and the cartilage is being renewed rapidly. Persons who saw me a year ago are surprised how greatly I have improved, and how great that improvement is. I am delighted at the result. My general health is good, and I feel like a different woman to what I was one year ago.

MARGARET S. GUIN.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga

### Give Them a Chance!

That is to say your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain. 19eowly

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm; in it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat or lung diseases is wonderful. 5m3

### Old

And reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. Sold by Z. W. Griffin & Bro. 19eow 1y

Children will freely take Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar wine Lung Balm; unlike cough syrups, it contains no opium, will soothe and heal any disease of the throat or lungs quicker than any other remedy. 5m3

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro. 41-1y

When nature falters and requires help, recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle. 5m3

### Babies

That are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Z. Wayne Griffin Bro. 1seowly

Are you restless at night and harassed by a bad cough? Use Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm; it will secure you sound sleep, and effect a prompt and radical cure. 5m3

### Low Rates to Pacific Coast.

The new agreement between the trans-continental lines authorizes a lower rate to Pacific coast points via the Manitoba-Pacific route than is made via any other line. Accommodations first-class. For rates, maps and other particulars, apply to C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or H. C. Tupper, Dist. Pass. Agent, 232 So. Clark St., Chicago. 6&8

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box. 5m3

### A Blessing to Every Woman.

Those of our lady readers who would like to know how Child-bearing may be made Painless and safe can get the information in a sealed envelope by sending four cents in postage stamps to Mrs. E. RIVERE, 4 1y Box 284, Jersey City, N. J.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, Etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warrented by Griffin & Bro., druggists, Hartford, Ky. 15-1yr

Sick headache, wind on the stomach, billiousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's little Liver and Kidney Pillets. 25c. a vial. 5m3

ITCH AND SCRATCHES of every kind cured in 30 Minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Griffin & Bro., druggists, Hartford, Ky. 15-1yr

### Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe Cold, attended with a distressing Cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it.—Trial bottle free at Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.'s drug store.

## Notice!

Money saved by buying all kinds of Cemetery work of the Old Reliable firm of MISCHEL BROS., proprietors of OWENSBORO MARBLE, GRANITE AND STONE WORKS. The reason we can sell cheaper, and do our work better than others, we employ no agents, and attend to the business ourselves, and therefore parties buying of us can save that big commission usually paid them. Write for our prices, and see for yourselves that we mean what we say. Address all letters to

MISCHEL BROS.,
17 1y Owensboro, Ky.

### If You

Would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Z. W. Griffin & Bro. 19 eow 1y

There are many accidents and diseases which affect Stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. 5m3

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 00 trial bottles free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 42-1y

Persons who lead a life of exposure are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago and will find a valuable remedy in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment; it will banish pain and and subdue inflammation. 5m3

**WIVES! MOTHERS! DAUGHTERS!** BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN! A lady who for years suffered from distressing female complaints, weaknesses, etc., so common to her sex, and had despaired of a cure, finally found remedies which *completely cured* her. Any sufferer can use them and thus cure herself, without the aid of a physician. *Two* recipes, treatise and full directions FREE, *Sealed*. Address Mrs. W. C. HOLMES, 658 Broadway, N. Y. (name this paper.) 21 1y

## HOW DO WE DIG OUR GRAVES?

We must eat or we cannot live. This we all know. But do we all know that we die by eating? It is said we dig our graves with our teeth. How foolish this sounds. Yet it is fearfully true. We are terrified at the approach of the cholera and yellow fever, yet there is a disease constantly at our doors and in our houses far more dangerous and destructive. Most people have in their own stomachs a poison, more slow, but quite as fatal as the germs of those maladies which sweep men into eternity by thousands without warning in the times of great epidemics. But it is a mercy that, if we are watchful, we can tell when we are threatened. The following are among the symptoms, yet they do not always necessarily appear in the same order, nor are they always the same in different cases. There is a dull and sleepy feeling; a bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning; the appetite is changeable, sometimes poor and again it seems as though the patient could not eat enough, and occasionally no appetite at all; dullness and sluggishness of the mind; no ambition to study or work; more or less headache and heaviness in the head; dizziness on rising to the feet or moving suddenly; furred and coated tongue, a sense of a load on the stomach that nothing removes; hot and dry skin at times; yellow tinge in the eyes, scanty and high-colored urine; sour taste in the mouth, frequently attended by palpitation of the heart; impaired vision, with spots that seem to be swimming in the air before the eyes; a cough, with a greenish-colored expectoration; poor nights' rest; a sticky slime about the teeth and gums; hands and feet cold and clammy; irritable temper and bowels bound up and costive. This disease has puzzled the physicians and still puzzles them. It is the commonest of ailments and yet the most complicated and mysterious. Sometimes it is treated as consumption, sometimes as liver complaint, and then again as malaria and even heart disease. But its real nature is that of constipation and dyspepsia. It arises in the digestive organs and soon affects all the others through the corrupted and poisoned blood Often the whole body including the nervous system—is *literally starved*, even when there is no emaciation to tell the sad story.

Experience has shown that there is but one remedy that can certainly cure this disease in all its stages, namely, Shaker Extract of Roots or Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It never fails but, nevertheless, no time should be lost in trying other so-called remedies, for they will do no good. Get this great vegetable preparation, (discovered by a venerable nurse whose name is a household word in Germany) and be sure to get the genuine article.

GIVEN UP BY SEVEN DOCTORS.

Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup has raised me to good health after seven doctors had given me up to die with consumption.—So writes R. F. Grace, Kirkmanville, Todd Co., Ky.

HE HEARD OF IT JUST IN TIME.

"I had been about given up to die with dyspepsia when I first saw the advertisement of Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup. After using four bottles I was able to attend to my business as well as ever I know of several cases of chills and fever that have been cured by it." So writes Mr. Thos. Pullum, of Taylor, Geneva Co., Ala.

WORTH TEN DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

Mr. Thomas P. Evans, of the firm of Evans & Bro., Merchants, Horntown, Accomack Co., Va., writes that he had been sick with digestive disorders for many years and had tried many physicians and medicines without benefit. He began to use Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup about the 1st of Jan. 1887, and was so much better in three weeks that he considered himself practically a well man. He adds: "I have at this time one bottle on hand, and if I could not get any more *I would not take a ten dollar bill for it.*"

All druggists, or Address A. J. White, Limited, 54 Warren St. N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

The HERALD has a large circulation in Ohio and adjoining counties and also a liberal patronage throughout the State, and persons desiring to sell, rent or otherwise dispose of their property, would do well to call or address us. EDS.

### For Sale.

A very desirable small farm of 65 acres, situated about three and a-half miles from Hartford. There are twenty-five acres under fence, with plenty of timber to fence the whole of it. There is also a $150 barn on the premises; the barn is six tiers high, enclosed on three sides. Also a corn crib, 20 feet long by 8½ feet wide, and a good two-story dwelling house. The buildings are all new. Stock water in abundance—a fine spring near the house. This offers a splendid opportunity to a man of moderate means to secure a comfortable home.

For particulars, address the HARTFORD HERALD, Hartford Ky. 48 tf

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Private Secretary to Gov—W B Griffith.
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Clerk—S. S. Anderson.
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Public Printer & Binder—John D. Woods.
Penitentiary Warden—E. H. Taylor.
Deputy Warden—George Taylor.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice, W. S. Pryor; Judges Caswell Bennett; J. H. Lewis, W. H. Holt; Reporter, C. W. Hites; Clerk Court of Appeals, Thomas J. Henry; Deputy Clerk, Sam. M. Gaines; Deputy Clerk Superior Court, Thomas G. Poore; Sergeant, G. A. Robertson; Tipstaff, James McCauliff.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Judges, John Barbor, J. Q. Ward; Sergent, J. E. Kane; Tipstaff, John Stuart.
Railroad Commissioners—I. P. Thompson, I. A. Spalding, J. D. Young.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Senators—Hon. James B. Beck and Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn.
Representative, Fourth District—Hon. A. B. Montgomery.

### STATE LEGISLATURE—5th DISTRICT.

Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Jones.
Representative, Ohio County—Hon. H. B. Kinsolving.

### COUNTY.

**Circuit Court.**

Hon. Lucius P. Little, Judge, Owensboro.
Hon. Joseph Noe, Attorney, Owensboro.
J. P. Thomson, Jailer, Hartford.
Clarence Hardwick, Clerk, Hartford.
Jno. P. Barrett, Master Com'r, Hartford.
R. P. Hocker, Sheriff, Beaver Dam.
Sam K. Cox, Trustee Jury Fund.
Deputies—P. E. Hocker, Beaver Dam; J. M. Casebier, Rockport; J. L. Miller, Hartford.

Court convenes fourth Mondays in May and November and continues four weeks each term.

**County Court.**

C. W. Massie, Judge, Hartford.
T. J. Smith, Clerk, Hartford.
C. M. Pendleton, Attorney, Hartford.

Court convenes on the first Monday in every month.

**Quarterly Court.**

Begins on the third Mondays in January, April, July and October.

**Court of Claims.**

Begins on the first Mondays in January and October.

**Other County Officers.**

Charles Hendrie, Surveyor, Rockport.
C. W. Parrott, Assessor, Beaver Dam.
L. P. Loney, County School Supt., Hartford.

**Police Courts.**

HARTFORD.—J. S. Glenn, Judge; W. H. Mauzy, Marshal. Courts held 4th Monday in March, June, September and December.

BEAVER DAM.—J. J. Mitchell, Judge; Wm. T. J. Stevens, Marshal. Courts held first Saturday in January, April, July and Oct.

CROMWELL.—N. C. Daniel, Judge; J. W. Kahn, Marshal. Courts held second Saturday in January, April, July and October.

HAMILTON.—J. W. Lankford, Judge; P. M. Brown, Marshal. Courts held third Saturday in January, April, July and October.

ROCKPORT.—L. Reid, Judge; A. P. Howard, Marshal. Courts held first Thursday in January, April, July and October.

ROSINE.—C. G. Crowder, Judge; W. P. Thomas, Marshall. Courts held first Saturday in January, April, July and October.

**Justices Courts.**

FORDSVILLE.—B. F. Muffett, March 1, June 1, September 1, December 1. Allison Haynes, March 2, June 2, September 3, December 3.

BUFORD.—C. L. Fields, March 13, June 11, September 11, December 11. J. McKinley, March 12, June 12, September 12, December 12.

HARTFORD.—J H. Patton, March 7, June 8, September 6, December 6. R. T. Render, March 8, June 7, September 7, December 7.

ROCKPORT.—A. H. Ross, March 6, June 5, September 5, December 5. W. I. Rowe, March 5, June 4, September 4, December 4.

CROMWELL.—J. P. Morton, March 10, June 9, September 10, December 10. W. N. Martin, March 9, June 8, September 8, December 8.

ROSINE.—W. M. Autry, March 14, June 13, September 13, December 13. A. S. Aull, March 15, June 14, September 14, December 14.

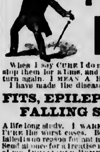
**Constables.**

FORDSVILLE.—J. W. Payne, P.-O. Fordsville.
BUFORD.—George H. Lanham.
ROCKPORT.—A. P. Howard.
ROSINE.—L. P. Crowder, P.-O. Horsebranch.
CROMWELL.—G. W. Martin, P.-O. Cromwell.

**Low Rates to Pacific Coast.**

The new agreement between the transcontinental lines authorizes a lower rate to Pacific coast points via the Manitoba-Pacific route than is made via any other line. Frequent excursions. Accommodations first-class. For rates, maps, and other particulars, apply to C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS MANITOBA RAILWAY.



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When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

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A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. M. | P. M. | Lv. Ar. | A. M. | P. M. |
| 6.00 " | 2 40 " | Owensboro | 10 45 " | 4 45 " |
| 6.22 " | 2 58 " | Panth'r Cr'k | 10 27 " | 4 18 " |
| 7.16 " | 3 27 " | Livia | 10.27 " | 3 27 " |
| 7.31 " | 3 41 " | Livermore | 9 41 " | 2 55 " |
| 7.55 " | 3 52 " | Island | 9.35 " | 2 42 " |
| 8.33 " | 4.15 " | S'th Carl'ton | 9.17 " | 2 07 " |
| 8.50 " | 4 25 " | Central City | 9.05 " | 1 50 " |
| A. M. | P. M. | Lv. Ar. | A. M. | P. M. |
| 8.50 " | 4.25 " | Central City | 9 05 " | 1 50 " |
| 10.00 " | 4.37 " | Bevier | 8.45 " | 12 15 " |
| 10.21 " | 4.45 " | Bleedale | 8.37 " | 11.55am |
| 10.55 " | 4.58 " | Belton | 8.24 " | 11 24 " |
| 11.10 " | 5 03 " | Twin Tunnels | 8.18 " | 11 10 " |
| 11.22 " | 5.08 " | Penrod | 8.12 " | 10.55 " |
| 11.58 " | 5.18 " | Dunmor | 8.03 " | 10.31 " |
| 12.14 " | 5.40 " | Lewisburg | 7 46 " | 10.05 " |
| 1.15 " | 6.20 " | Russellville | 7 05 " | 8 45 " |
| P. M. | A. M. | Lv. Ar. | A. M. | P. M. |
| 6.40 " | 10.00 " | Russellville | 6.23 " | 1 40 " |
| 7.10 " | 10.35 " | Red Oak | 5.52 " | 3.25 " |
| 7.30 " | 11 00 " | Adairville | 5.30 " | 3.00 " |

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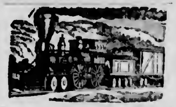

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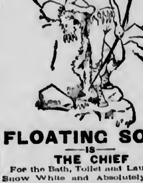

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